EGISTERED No. 1—1877.

The Bombay Gazette.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

No 8,828.—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, MAY 26, 1877.

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LONDON FROM KURRACHEE, CALLING AT ADEN, HODEIDA, JEDDAH, ALGIERS, AND LISBON.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) will despatch the s. s. PATNA, 1,780 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. E. WITHERS, as above, from Kurrachee, on THURSDAY, the 31st May 1877.

The PATNA is fitted in the usual style of the Company's vessels, and has excellent accommodation for 31 First-class Passengers and 18 Second-class.

The Steamers leaving Bombay on TUESDAY, the 22nd May and on THURSDAY, the 24th idem, for Kurrachee, can carry forward Cargo and Passengers for transfer to the Patna.

For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 6th May 1876.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. MEDINA, 811 Tons, 140 H. P., Commander F. C. RUSSELL on THURSDAY, the 31st May, 1877, at 4 P.M., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Callingapatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. COCONADA, 862 Tons, 140 H.P., Commander A. MORRIS, on WEDNESDAY, the 30th May 1877, at 4 P.M., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, GWADER, JASK, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the Fair Season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every TUESDAY at 10 A.M.

The S.S. AKOLA, 572 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander T. M. WILLIAMS, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 29th May, 1877, at 10 A.M.

The S.S. COCONADA, 862 Tons, 140 H. P., Commander A. MORRIS, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 30th May 1877, at 4 P.M.

N. B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each month.*

For extra steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES.
(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Aden	£22	£15	£4
Suez	36	22	8
Port Said	38	24	9
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles	52	35	14-10

(2nd Class: Including Wines. 3rd Class: Without food.)

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—
AUSTRALIA, to sail on FRIDAY, 1st June 1877.
SUMATRA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st July 1877.
ASSIRIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st August 1877.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st September 1877.
SUMATRA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st October, 1877.

All steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A. M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company, No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 20th January 1877.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.
BOMBAY TO NAPLES & LIVERPOOL,
VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE S. S. INDIA, Captain GEO. H. READ, will sail on WEDNESDAY the 30th May. She will be followed by the

S. S. MACEDONIA,
2,272 Tons Register, 486 H.P., nominal, on the 13th June, and by the

S.S. TRINACRIA,
Tons Register, 424 H.P. nominal, about the 23rd June.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.
TO NAPLES .... Rs. 400
TO LIVERPOOL .... Rs. 500

Passengers desirous of making a short stay in Italy, may disembark at Naples and proceed on to Liverpool by the following steamer, and passengers disembarking at Naples can have their heavy baggage taken on to Liverpool without any extra charge.

Messrs. HOLME & Co., the Company's Agents at Naples, will render any assistance and tender any information required by the Passengers.

For passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 2nd May 1877.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT, AND TO LONDON, OVERLAND,
VIA NAPLES OR GENOA.

THE S.S. CITY OF BALTIMORE, 2,100 Tons Register, 300 H. P. nominal Capt. THOMAS COLLINS, will sail on SATURDAY, the 9th June, and will be followed by the

S. S. CHILDWALL HALL,
2,060 Tons Register, 300 H.P. nominal,
Captain TREGARTHEN, about the 27th June.

RATE OF PASSAGE MONEY, Rs. 500 TO LIVERPOOL.

Passengers are booked through to London, Naples, or Genoa, in connection with the Rubattino S. S. Company, at the following rates including the Railway journey from Suez to Alexandria, Rubattino Steamer from Alexandria to Naples or Genoa and Railway journey thence :—

FARES.
Bombay to London, via Genoa .... Rs. 675
Do. do. ,, Naples .... ,, 650
Do. Naples .... ,, 470
Do. Genoa .... ,, 490

.. Rubattino Steamer leaves Alexandria every Friday.

For passage or further particulars apply to

KING, KING, & Co.,
or to
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO., Agents.

N. B.—Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co. and Messrs. KING, BAILLIE and Co. are the Passenger Agents for this Line in London and Liverpool respectively. Arrangements for Remittances, Sovereigns, Circular Notes, Shipment of Baggage, &c will be attended by Messrs. KING, KING and Co. here.

Bombay, 8th May 1877.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE following First Class Steamers will be despatched from Bombay to Trieste :—

	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1877.
S.S. TEBE	2,680	250	A. Sopranich, on or about	30th May.
S.S. SPHINX,	2,230	250	,, ,,	25th June.

These Steamers have good accommodation for a limited number of Passengers.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under :—

	Cabin.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 180 0
To Port Said	,, 300	,, 131 0
To Suez	,, 280	,, 122 8
To Aden	,, 170	,, 66 0

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to THE AGENCY OF THE AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

J. L. STIPPERGER, Acting Agent.

28, Bombay Green, 20th May 1877.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.
TO SAIL POSITIVELY JUNE 5TH.

THE FINE SCREW STEAMER HUTTON.
2,300 Tons, CAPTAIN F. W. HODGES.

THIS Steamer has First-class accommodation. All Cabins and Saloon on Deck.

FARE TO LIVERPOOL, Rs. 490.

Apply to
KING KING & Co.,
4, Church Lane, Bombay.

P.S.—Arrangements can be made for Families on easy terms.

For Sale at this Office.

THE TRIAL and DEPOSITION OF MULHAR RAO GAEKWAR OF BARODA.

PRICE—Rs. 3 PER COPY.

CONTENTS:

INTRODUCTION.
REPORT OF THE BARODA COMMISSION OF 1873.
PROCEEDINGS BEFORE THE COMMISSION OF 1875.
RESOLUTION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
REPORT OF THE EUROPEAN COMMISSIONERS.
OPINIONS OF THE NATIVE MEMBERS OF THE COMMISSION
PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA DEPOSING THE GAEKWAR.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :—

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
	KHIVA	2609	450	G. Lee	28th May.
(s)	VENETIA	2726	450	C. J. Perrins	1st June.
	GEELONG	1835	250	C Fraser	8th do.
(s)	ZAMBESI	2431	370	A. Symons	15th do.
	SUMATRA	2488	450	C. Anderson	22d do.
(s)	HYDASPES	2984	450	D. Rennoldson	29th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked S. proceed direct to Southampton; but by the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 20th April 1877.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On MONDAY, the 28th May, 1877, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S.S. CATHAY, (2,982 Tons and 450 H. P.), Captain R.T. DUNDAS, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of Opium, the Officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before Noon, on FRIDAY, the 25th May 1877.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 14th May 1877.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports (calling at Galle) :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	
BANGALORE	2?63	500	Capt G N. Hector, 26th May, at 3 P. M.
AVOCA	1482	250	Capt E. G. Stead, 23rd June, at 3 P. M.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 8th April 1877.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

McEWAN'S INDIA PALE ALE.
Just landed ex s. s. Barbary.

On MONDAY next, the 28th inst., at 3 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell another shipment of this excellent beer, by Public Auction at their rooms. It consists of—
70 casks each 4 dozen quarts.
30 casks each 7 dozen pints,
is in perfectly sound condition, and will be sold in small convenient lots.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 28th May, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms :—
10 bales grey shirtings.
10 cases white do.
10 cases T. red prints.
5 do. do. cambrics.
5 bales do. twist No. 40.

An invoice of electro-plated goods, consisting of 4 and 5 bottles cruets, 2 bottle pickle frames, butter coolers, toastracks, 12, 14 and 16 inch waiters, salt cellars, jampots, sugar basins, card baskets, sets of spoons and forks, &c.

By order of the Administrator General, a lot of music papers violin, cupboards, &c., belonging to the estate of the late Mr. C. S. Musquita. Also wearing apparel and 2 goldrings, belonging to the estate of Mrs Lewis Dixey.

On account and at the risk of Sorabjee Rustomjee—
17 casks beer.

SALE OF SUPERIOR 1ST AND 2ND CLASS MOULMEIN TEAK SQUARES AND SCANTLINGS.

On TUESDAY next, the 29th instant, at 4 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Kassara Bunder—
100 tons superior Moulmein 1st class Teak squares.
100 ,, ,, 2nd do.
And at the Mazagon Darukhana, about 30 tons Scantlings of various sizes.
In small convenient lots to suit the requirements of purchasers

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, plated glass and porcelain wares, &c., at Nos. 2 and 4, Marine Street, Fort.

On SATURDAY, the 2nd June, sale commencing at 1 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by public auction on the 1st floor of their rooms, No. 2 and 3 Marine Street, Fort, the valuable and handsome household furniture, &c., of K. J. Shilem Esq

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

Catalogues will be printed, and the furniture shall be on view 3 days before the day of sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE JEWELLERY AND FANCY GOODS.

On SATURDAY, the 9th June sell commencing at 2 P.M. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by public auction at their rooms valuable English Delhi Trichinopoly made Jewellery and fancy goods the property of Hajee Soomar Essan.

Catalogues will be published and the goods will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 26th May 1877.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Porcelainwares, &c.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 26th instant, at 1 P. M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction in a tent opposite their rooms the valuable and handsome household furniture, plated ware and porcelainware, &c., the property of J. AVENT, Esq., proceeding to Europe, the same comprises rich glass ware, handsome dinner dessert, and breakfast services, best plated ware, &c. handsome carved blackwood French polished household furniture such as, a set of camp tables in 3 pieces whatnots, cupboard, dining room chairs, circular pier, card, writing and ladys work tables, easy, folding, drawing room and lady's low chairs, conversation and reclining sofas, chiffonier, corner ornament stands, teapoys, screens, Brussel's and Cambay carpets, pictures, flower vases, table ornaments, English iron four posts bedsteads, camp cots, dressing and washing tables, dressing glasses, clothes presses, wardrobe, chest of drawers, towel horses, dispense articles, books &c.,

No Catalogues and the property is now on view.

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will hold their Usual Weekly Sale at their rooms THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 26th at 1 P.M., comprising grey, colored and other piece goods, twists, &c.

The following 45 bales of Mock Water Twist 30s, by order of Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Co., and on account and risk of the first purchasers, Messrs. Naggurdass Jaichund and Runchord Tribhoven :—

F L H M—2497-2501 = 5 bales.
2562-2577 = 16 ,,
2661-2670 = 10 ,,

31 bales each containing 300 lbs. Mock Water Twist 30s.

AT 1 P.M.

The following articles of uniform belonging to a Medical Staff Officer (height 5 feet 11 inches round chest 43 inches) consisting of full dress and red coat, 3 pair blue trousers, shell jacket, mess waist coat, patrol coats, sword, sword knot sword sling, full dress pouch and belt, forage cap, gold bound regulation helmet, brass spurs, and buckskin gloves.

1 English built circular miniature brougham, the property of gentleman.

A high caste young grey arab, aged 4 years, "handsome, good tempered, goes in single harness or saddle"

A double barrelled breech loading C. F. gun nearly new in case.

A Jubbulpore single poled tent very little used.

A powerful Australian mare, young, goes in harness and saddle.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 26th May 1877.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co
AUCTION SALE OF ENGINES AND BOILERS.

Notice is hereby given that Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTONE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Mills of the Manockjee Petit Manufacturing Company, Tardeo, THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 26th instant, at 3 P. M., by order of Messrs C. & F. DINSHAWJEE Agents, Victoria Manufacturing Company, the following engines and boilers, which are lying at the said Mills, Tardeo and can be seen there :—

Two pairs horizontal high pressure compound condensing steam engines, 30 nominal horse power each, by Messrs. BENJAMIN GOODFELLOW & Co., of Manchester.

Two Lancashire boilers of double flues, 30 feet long by 7 feet diameter by Messrs. YEATS.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 26th May 1877.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

The sale of the landed properties at Thanna, advertised to take place this day, is postponed until further notice.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 26th May 1877.

ESTABLISHED IN 1832.

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA,
THE GREAT PURIFIER OF THE
BLOOD.

A quick and certain cure for
SCROFULA,
RHEUMATISM,
ERUPTIONS,
and all kinds of diseases arising from impure blood and humor.

IT CANNOT FAIL
To effect a complete cure, if used a sufficient length of time.

BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS,
GUARANTEED PURELY VEGETABLE.
Are the only Pills which contain
LEPTANDRIN AND PODOPHYLLIN.

These two powerful antibilious plants are a sure cure for diseases of the STOMACH, LIVER AND BOWELS, HEADACHE, INDIGESTION, DIZINESS, PAIN IN THE SIDE OR BACK, and especially BILIOUSNESS.

THEY ARE EASY TO TAKE.

IMPERISHABLE FRAGRANCE,
MURRAY AND LANMAN'S
CELEBRATED
FLORIDA WATER,
THE RICHEST, MOST LASTING, YET MOST DELICATE OF ALL PERFUMES, FOR USE ON THE
HANDKERCHIEF,
At the TOILET,
And in the BATH.

As there are imitations and counterfeits, always ask for the Florida Water, prepared by the Sole Proprietors,

LANMAN AND KEMP,
NEW YORK.

We warn the public against dangerous compositions made in imitation of the above Preparations and supplied from England and the Continent to the Indian bazaars.

Avoid imposition and exorbitant prices by applying to General Agents—Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co. Bombay; Messrs F. W. HEILGERS & Co., Calcutta; Sub-Agents—ESUFALLY HIPTULLA, No. 89, Pire Market, near Juma Musjid, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL,
GRANT ROAD.

DAVE CARSON'S MINSTRELS AND VARIETY TROUPE.

TO-NIGHT, SATURDAY, MAY 26.
POSITIVELY THE LAST NIGHT (THIS WEEK).

BURLESQUE OPERA! BURLESQUE OPERA!!
DAVE CARSON
AS
THE PARSEE HEAVY FATHER.

MR. JOHN MORRIS,
THE WONDERFUL PROTEAN ARTISTE,
WILL INTRODUCE NEW SONGS AND MUSIC IN HIS EXTRAORDINARY ENTERTAINMENT.

LITTLE ETTA
Will appear, for the first time in Bombay.
IN HER
UNPARALLELED HIGH PEDESTAL DANCE.

NEW SONGS, BALLADS, TRIOS, GLEES, ETC.,
By the Incomparable Quartette,
MESSRS. NORVILLE, FERRELL, NORMAN, AND ARNOLD.

DAVE CARSON
Will relate his experience as
A SON OF TEMPERANCE.

THE BEST BILL OF THE SERIES.

PROGRAMME.

PART FIRST.
Mrs. CARSON will preside at the Pianoforte.
Overture .... Dave Carson's Minstrels.
Opening Chorus—Operatic .... Dave Carson's Choir.
Ballad—"Still I Love Thee" .... Mr. H. Norman.
An Egotistical Effusion—"The Fellow that looks like me" .... Dave Carson
Serenade "Come Birdie, come" .... Mr. J. B. Ferrell.
Song—"The Flowers Sleep" .... Mr. J. E. Arnold.
Comic—"You Know what I Know" . Dave Carson.
Ballad—"Meet me Josie at the Gate..Mr. Geo. Norville.

PART FIRST WILL TERMINATE WITH THE SWISS WARBLERS,
INTRODUCING
BURLESQUE, TYROLEAN AND AUTOMATON IMITATIONS.

AN INTERVAL OF TEN MINUTES.

PART SECOND.
Ballad—"Once Again" .... Mr. Geo. Norville.

LITTLE ETTA,
THE CHARMING YOUNG TERPSICHOREAN ARTISTE,
IN THE FAVOURITE SONG AND DANCE,
AN ANGEL WITHOUT WINGS.

Quartette—"Foresters Sound the Cheerful Horn" .... Bishop.
MESSRS. FERRELL, NORVILLE, NORMAN, AND ARNOLD.

A GOOD TEMPLAR IN A FIX,
DAVE CARSON.

LITTLE ETTA
IN HER CHAMPION HIGH PEDESTAL DANCE.

Vocal Trio—"Mynheer Van Dunk" .... Bishop.
MESSRS. NORVILLE, NORMAN, AND ARNOLD.

TO BE FOLLOWED BY
MR. JOHN MORRIS
IN HIS ASTONISHING PROTEAN ENTERTAINMENT,
in which he will introduce
HIS NEW CHANGE OF COSTUME.

The Evening's Entertainment will conclude with an Original Burlesque Opera,
Which for the want of a name will be entitled,
"BREAKING THE SPELL"—ING "B"—& S.

CAST OF CHARACTERS.
Mdlle. Oyster Patty ... ... Signora Ferrellini.
Senor Elvino Marico ... ... Mons. Norvillini.
Don Juan Fernandez ... ... Signor Arnoldino.
Davejee Carsonbhoy ... ... Davent Carsono.

Introducing the Southern Plantation Song and Dance,
THE APPLE OF MY EYE.

PRICES AS USUAL.—TICKETS AT SOUNDY & CO.'S.

CASELLA'S
TROPICAL RAIN GAUGES
MADE EXPRESSLY FOR
TREACHER AND COMPANY
LIMITED,
COMPLETED WITH
Funnel, Japanned Cylinder, Receiver, Glass Measure graduated to 100ths of an inch, and directions for use.
Cash Price .... Rs. 18 each.

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the PARTNERSHIP which hitherto subsisted between the Undersigned and Messrs. Cursetjee Dinshaw Cambata, Cursetjee Dosabhoy Lalcaca, and Nusserwanjee Hormusjee Lalcaca, in the Firm of C. D. CAMBATA & Co., who lately carried on business in Bombay as Tea Merchants under the Name and Style of MORTON and Co., has been DISSOLVED, and the RISK and RESPONSIBILITY of the Undersigned and NUSSERWANJEE HORMUSJEE LALCACA CEASED from 28th March 1877.

MANECKJEE HORMUSJEE MAJOO.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that this Company will NOT be RESPONSIBLE during the Monsoon for DAMAGE by WET to Piece Goods, Twists or other manufactured Goods that are not dammered or packed in water-proof covering. Undammered packages will be accepted for conveyance, but they will be boxed and carried only at the risk of the senders.

J. R. DUXBURY, Traffic Manager.

Bombay, May 25 1877.

FOR SALE AT WHOLESALE PRICES, the following of which a LARGE STOCK is always on hand :—
Machine-made Wove and Laid Foolscap 8 to 15 lbs.
Hand-made Saunders 15 lbs.
Account Book Papers, Demy, Royal and Super Royal,
Brown Paper.
Straw and Mill Boards.
Letter and Note Paper, Envelopes and various articles of Stationery.
Orders to be addressed to

BHICOO SAZBA & Co.

23, Apollo Street, May 25 1877.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the SUPPLY for ONE YEAR of WAXCLOTH, WRAPPING CLOTH, COUNTRY SEALING-WAX, TWINE, &c., for the use of the Bombay General Post Office, will be received by the Undersigned on the 15th proximo at 12 (twelve) o'clock Noon.

2. Parties tendering must make a cash deposit of Rs. 500 (Five Hundred which amount will be forfeited in case the party whose tender is accepted should refuse to fulfil the contract or should fail to furnish forthwith the security required by the Department.

3. No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any Tender.

4. Samples of the articles to be supplied and the Form of Tender can be seen and all particulars ascertained by personal application at this Office between the hours of 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. daily.

C. A. STUART, Postmaster.

Bombay, General Post Office, May 25, 1877.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

In the GOODS, CHATTELS, RIGHTS, and CREDITS of BHAGIRATHIBAI, widow of JANARDAN SADASHEW, late of Bombay, Hindoo, deceased.

HURRICHUND JANARDHAN, son of the said deceased .... Applicant.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an APPLICATION for LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION of the GOODS, CHATTELS, RIGHTS and CREDITS of BHAGIRTHIBAI, widow of JANARDHAN SADASHEW, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, deceased, has been made to the High Court of Judicature at Bombay by the abovenamed applicant—All persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof. Dated this 25th day of May 1877.

NANU N. KOTHARI, Applicant's Attorney.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

SUIT No. 877 OF 1870.

MITHIBAE and others .... Plaintiffs.
vs.
PESTONJEE FRAMJEE and others .... Defendants.

TENDERS for the undermentioned PRODUCE of the undermentioned Villages of the Poway Estate for the years 1877-78, will be received at the Office of the Undersigned on and until the 5th proximo.

NAMES OF VILLAGES.

Poway.	Tirundaj.	Kopree.
Sakee.	Toongwan.	Paspoli.
Kanjoor.	Vickrolee.	Toorbagarden.

PRODUCE.

Grass	from 1st July 1877	to 30th June 1878.	
Revenue of Paddyfield	do.	do.	do.
Stones from Quarry	do.	do.	do.
Brab Tree Leaves	do.	do.	do.
Mangoes, "Kutim"	do.	do.	do.
Do. "Junglé"	do.	do.	do.
Brab Tree Fruit	do.	do.	do.
Guavas	do.	do.	do.
Spirit	from 1st Nov. 1877	to 31st Oct. 1878	

L. A. WATKINS, for HENRY GAMBLE, Receiver.

High Court, Bombay, May 25, 1877.

SUPPLIES FOR THE MONSOON.

ANTICIPATING the REQUIREMENTS of MOFUSSIL CONSTITUENTS who, through the difficulty of communication with Bombay during the Monsoon, are compelled to lay in SUPPLIES IN ADVANCE, for these months, the Company are landing by each Mail large supplies of—

BACON, BUTTER, CHEESE, AND HAM.
FISH, SOUPS, AND MEAT EXTRACTS.
FRESH MEATS, GAME, AND POULTRY.
PATES, POTTED MEATS AND YORKSHIRE PIES.
SAUSAGES, TONGUES, AND PIG'S CHEEKS.
PRESERVED VEGETABLES, ENGLISH AND FOREIGN.
CRYSTALLIZED, PRESERVED, DRIED AND TART FRUITS.
BON BONS, FANCY CHOCOLATES, AND FANCY BISCUITS,
JAMS, MARMALADES, FRUIT AND BOTTLED JELLIES.
PICKLES, SAUCES, AND INDIAN CONDIMENTS.
MUSTARDS, SALT, VINEGARS, OLIVES, AND SALAD OILS.
CHOICE INDIAN TEAS.
COFFEES, COCOAS, AND CHOCOLATES.
ARROWROOTS, MACCARONI, TAPIOCA, &c., &c.
CORN FLOURS, ISINGLASS AND GELATINE.
INFANTS', INVALIDS', AND DIETETIC FOODS.
CONDENSED ANGLO-SWISS MILK.
CRYSTALLIZED LOAF SUGARS.
PEELS, SPICES, ESSENCES, AND HERBS.
CANDLES, SOAPS, AND ALL HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES.

These are imported from the most renowned EUROPEAN HOUSES and are of the same high class, which enables the management to assert their superiority to those usually offered in the Bombay Market (frequently the refuse of Bazaar auctions) and to confidently GUARANTEE their quality and freshness.

DETAILED PRICED LISTS FREE UPON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED,
WINE MERCHANTS, ITALIAN WAREHOUSEMEN AND GENERAL PURVEYORS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

ASQUTH & CO. have just landed a splendid assortment of Woollen Goods of the latest designs in various textures, specially selected for Indian wear.

CASH PRICE LIST.

		Rs. a.
LOUNGE OR OFFICE SUITS, SINGLE OR DOUBLE BREASTED COATS AND TROUSERS	*Our Special Twist Tweeds* in Thirty Shades of Color	25 0
	India Tweed a material made from the best wool	30 0
	Our Celebrated Blue, Yarn-Dyed Serge, thoroughly Shrunk	27 0
	Extra Fine do.	30 0
	Best Fancy Angolas	35 0
	Fine Scotch Cheviots, in every Shade of Color from	35 0
	Black or Drab Alpaca Office Coats	12 8
TROUSERS	Trousers—Fine Angola Plain Colors or Fancy Stripes	10 0
	Superfine do. do.	14 0
	Best Angolas, The New Checks or Plain Shades......from / A very large choice of these superior goods.	16 0
	The very Best Angolas made	18 0
RIDING TROUSERS OR BREECHES	Riding Trousers or Breeches, of strong Whip Cords	18 0
	Real Chipping Norton Whip Cords	23 0
	Bedford Cord, a special substance for hard wear	26 0
	White Doeskin, the best material for hard wear	35 0
	Gaiters, stout Tan Canvas	5 8
	Drab or Brown Matted Flax Cloth, for hard wear, Washing, Trousers or Breeches	10 8
	Coats of the above	15 0
	White Cord Trousers	14 0
DRESS SUITS	SUPER West of England Cloth	75 0
	EXTRA quality - lined throughout with rich Silk Serge	85 0
	WHITE DRESS VESTS for Special Wear	7 0
	Chesterfield Coat, for evening wear to cover Dress Suits	30 0
COATS	MORNING, OR VISITING COATS, Superfine Blue and Black, new Ribbed, or Fancy Dice Coating bound with Rich Silk Braid	36 0
	FROCK COATS for special wear of the above	38 0
	DOUBLE or SINGLE BREASTED SACK COATS, recommended to those objecting to a close fitting garment, useful when Travelling	26 0
	VESTS OF THE ABOVE MATERIALS	9 0
	Best Blue or Black Venetian Morning Coat	39 0
	Do. Do. Do. Frock Do.	45 0
	Black Cashmere, a very light material, Office Coat	16 8
	Do. Do. Do. Vest	6 8
	Morning or Visiting Coat	25 0
WASHING MATERIALS	Colored Drill Trousers	5 0
	Best White Drill	5 0
	Suits of above	15 0
	White Linen Drill Trousers	8 8
	Flemish Linen Trousers	6 0
	Suits of do. do.	16 0
	Fancy and White Linen Vests for Morning or Evening wear from	6 8
SHIKAR KIT	Coat and Trousers of strong hand made materials	18 0
	Do. Do. of Stout Flax	18 0
GYMKHANA SUITS	BEST WHITE SAXONY, thoroughly Shrunk	27 0
	WHITE SAXONY SHIRTS	8 0

Our New Illustrated Catalogue with Patterns, and simple instructions for self measurement Post Free to any part of the East.

THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE,
8, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

MEIFFRE, NEVEU & CIE.,

FRENCH HOUSE.

6, HUMMUM STREET,

BOMBAY.

READY MADE DRESSES.

READY MADE COSTUMES.

READY MADE TRAVELLING COATS.

READY MADE PETTICOATS.

AND OTHER OVERLAND REQUISITES FOR LADIES GOING HOME.

ENGLISH GOODS. VIA SUEZ CANAL AT LOWEST EXPORT PRICES. SILK, WOOLLEN, AND MANCHESTER WAREHOUSEMEN, INDIA, COLONIAL, AND FOREIGN OUTFITTERS, ESTABLISHED 1843.

D. NICHOLSON & CO.

Invite attention to their Illustrated 220-page Catalogue, sent (with patterns) post free.

Ladies' Clothing, Linens, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, Haberdashery, Jewellry, &c. Contractors for Military and Police Clothing and Accoutrements. Furniture, Musical Instruments, Ironmongery, Fire Arms, Cutlery, Carriages, Saddlery and Harness, Boots and Shoes, Wines and Spirits, Ales and Beers, Preserved Provisions, Stationery, Perfumery, Books, Toys, &c., &c. Foreign Produce disposed of for a Commission of 2½ per Cent.

Terms—Not less than 25 per cent. to accompany orders and balances will be drawn for at 60 days sight.

Parcels not exceeding fifty pounds in weight and 2 feet by 1 foot by 1 foot in size, and £30 in value, are conveyed from London to any Post Town in India and Ceylon at a uniform charge of 1s. per lb.

Special advantages to Hotel Keepers and Regimental Messes.

D. NICHOLSON & CO.,
50 TO 53, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD, AND
66, PATERNOSTER ROW, LONDON.

Price Lists can be had of Messrs. WHEATLEY, MADDEN & Co., Bombay, and at the Office of the *Englishman*, Newspaper, Calcutta.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

VICTORIA GARDENS.

MADAME CARLOTTA TASCA
BEGS TO ANNOUNCE THAT HER
GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT
WILL TAKE PLACE
THIS EVENING, SATURDAY, MAY 26,

The Gardens having been obtained by kind permission of J. H. GRANT, ESQUIRE, Municipal Commissioner.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR

HAS KINDLY CONSENTED TO HIS EXCELLENCY'S BAND RENDERING THEIR ASSISTANCE DURING THE ENTERTAINMENT.

THE BAND
OF
H. M.'s 20TH REGIMENT N. I.
(by kind permission of Colonel THATCHER and Officers) will attend.

PROMENADE at 8 o'clock, when the BAND of the 20th Regt. will perform.

At Half-past Eight
A GRAND CONCERT.

PROGRAMME.

Overture—"Tancredi" .... Rossini.
H. E. the Governor's Band.
Song—"My Faded Violet" .... Plumpton.
Miss Elcia May.
Solo Pianoforte—"La Traviata" .... Ascher.
Madame Carlotta Tasca.
Duet—"When a Little Farm we keep" .... Mazzinghi.
(By Special Desire.)
Miss Elcia May and Mr. Alfred Plumpton.
Solo Pianoforte—Pasquinade .... Gottschalk.
Madame Carlotta Tasca.
Song - Once again .... Sullivan.
Mr. Alfred Plumpton.
Duet—I know a Bank .... Horn.
Miss Elcia May and Madame Carlotta Tasca.
Aria for Cornet—Lucia di Lammermoor .... Donizetti.
H. E. the Governor's Band.

To be followed by
A SPELLING BEE.
For the first part the Prize will consist of a set of Filagree Jewellery.
For the second part handsome Album in Mother of Pearl.

An Interval of Fifteen Minutes, during which H. E. the Governor's Band will Perform.
Selection—La Fille de Madame Angot......Lecocq.
IGNAZ ZIMMER—Director.

OPERETTA:
BREAKING THE SPELL,
BY OFFENBACH.

Old Mathew .... Mr. Alfred Plumpton.
Peter .... Mr. J. Rollings.
Jenny .... Miss Elcia May.

DANCING IN THE ENCHANTED CIRCLE,
(Illuminated by Chinese Lanterns, &c.)
TO A FULL QUADRILLE BAND.

STALACTITE CAVERN AND HERMIT'S CAVE.

The whole entertainment to conclude with a Double Display of Fireworks and Balloon Ascents, during which the Band of the 20th Regt. will perform.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Numbered and Reserved Seats .... Rs. 5
Family Tickets admitting three .... ,, 7
Unreserved Seats .... ,, 2
Promenade .... ,, 1

Tickets may be obtained of Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

Refreshment Pavilions under the management of Messrs. KERNER and MINNS.

EXTRAORDINARY ATTRACTIONS FOR CHILDREN.
THE VERITABLE
PUNCH AND JUDY
WILL APPEAR THIS EVENING
AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.

THE ESPLANADE THEATRE.
POSITIVELY THE LAST NIGHT.
THE NATUCK OOTAJUK MUNDLEE.
TO-DAY, SATURDAY, THE 26TH MAY.
REPRESENTATION IN GUZERATI OF THE ANCIENT AND WELL KNOWN HINDOO DRAMA,
"HURISCHANDRA."

Reserved Seat........ Rs. 2 0 | Second Class....... Rs. 0 12
Unreserved Seat........ 1 0 | Third Class 0 8

NOTICE.—HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per S. S. CITY OF BALTIMORE, are hereby informed of the Steamer's ARRIVAL from LIVERPOOL, and are requested to present their BILLS OF LADING of their respective GOODS without delay.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

NOTICE.—All persons holding property, having claims against, or being indebted to the ESTATE of the late Captain C. C. Y. BUTLER, 2nd (P. W. O.) Grenadiers and Bombay staff Corps, are requested to SEND in their CLAIMS and PAY their DEBTS to the Undersigned within two months from this date, after which no claims will be attended to.

S. RIMINGTON, Major, 2nd (P. W. O.) Grenadiers, President Committee of Adjustment

Belgaum, May 23, 1877.

THE EASTERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE.

COMMUNICATION WITH EUROPE DURING THE WAR.

THE PUBLIC desiring to insure the RELIABLE and ACCURATE TRANSMISSION of their TELEGRAMS to Europe by the Eastern Telegraph Company's Duplicate Submarine Cables during the CONTINUANCE OF THE WAR, should order the same officially by inserting the words "VIA SUEZ," which are not charged for.

R. SMITH, Officiating Manager.

Bombay, May 25, 1877.

JEAN-VINCENT BULLEY'S
PARISIAN TOILET VINEGAR,
AS AN ADJUNCT TO THE DAILY BATH DURING THE HOT WEATHER IS
EMINENTLY REFRESHING & SALUBRIOUS,
PROMOTING THE FUNCTION OF THE SKIN AND IMPARTING AN AGREEABLE PERFUME TO THE BODY.
Large bottle, Cash................ Re. 1 each.

SOLE AGENTS,
TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

DR. ARCHER FARR'S
LIME-JUICE AND PEPSINE,
AN ARTIFICIAL GASTRIC JUICE AND TONIC
CONTAINING
BOTH THE ACID SOLVENT AND DIGESTIVE PRINCIPLES OF THE NATURAL SECRETION OF THE STOMACH, FOR THE CURE AND PREVENTION OF
INDIGESTION, DYSPEPSIA, HEARTBURN, SPASMS, SCURVY AND GOUT.

Cash	12 ans.	Rs. 1-12	Rs. 3-0	Rs. 7-8 per bottle
Credit	14 ,,	2- 0	3-8	8-8 ,,

SOLE AGENTS,
TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

FOR SALE, superior Italian Vermouth, Barole, Barbera, Capri, Marsala and Moscato Wines. Apply to Godown-keeper, C. GRONDONA, Esq., Hummum Street.

DIVING APPARATUS always on hand FOR SALE or HIRE. DENAYROUZE & Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

TO LET, Furnished, for the MONSOONS, Upper Storey of a large HOUSE in Middle Colaba. Rent moderate. Apply to "W M.," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

Wanted, by a Mechanical Engineer, a situation; has a certificate of competency and a thorough knowledge of Mill Machinery of land or sea. Apply to "B.," *Bombay Gazette*.

WANTED, a second-hand set of the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS, complete or nearly so, clean and in good condition. Apply, stating numbers of volumes and price, to Messrs. THACKER & Co., Bombay.

TO BE-LET, on MALABAR HILL, a large and excellently furnished Bungalow, close to the sea. Tenant can arrange to have use of good carriage and pair. Address "S," *Bombay Gazette*.

FOR SALE, TWO Outrigged Rowing BOATS: a four-oar 36 feet long and a pair-oar (or two pair Sculls) 30 feet long. To be seen on applying to COLABA STATION MASTER (B. B. & C. I. Railway). For price, &c. apply to Mr. WARNEFORD, 44, Nesbit Lane, Byculla

NOTICES.

MRS. HURST has RE-OPENED her SCHOOL at 8, MEADOW STREET, FORT. She is assisted by a Resident Governess and is able to teach French, Music, Singing and Drawing. For terms apply at the above address.

HAMBURG MAGDEBURG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Undersigned have been APPOINTED AGENTS of the above Company and are prepared to issue Policies on DWELLINGS, SHOPS, WAREHOUSES, MILLS, PRESSES and all other insurable Property here and in the MOFUSSIL at most favourable terms.

KNOOP & Co., Agents.

For sale at this Office.

THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT constituting the HIGH COURT of BOMBAY, with the Letters Patent and other Documents relating to the same. Price RUPEES THREE.

OLD SAILORS' HOME.—SEALED TENDERS will be received up to 12 o'clock (Noon) on SATURDAY, the 3 th June 1877, for the PURCHASE of the OLD SAILORS' HOME on the Esplanade. Full particulars can learnt on application to

F. F. ARBUTHNOT, Collector.

Bombay, Collector's Office, 12th April 1877.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR INVESTORS.—FOR SALE, a large HOUSE in the Civil Lines, Poona, with a large Compound and Well and Water laid on, now and for years in the occupation of Government under lease at Rs. 125 monthly rent. Apply to

P. BYRAMJEE, House Agent.

No. 28, Meadow Street.

NOTICE is hereby given, that HIS HIGHNESS TOOKAJEE HOLKAR, the owner of the Firm of SADASEW MARTUND, has DISCHARGED SADASOOK CHATOORBHOOJ PUCHEESHA, who was the Moonim and Manager of the said Firm of Sadasew Martund, from the 27th April 1877. All persons are hereby warned against dealing with or paying any money to the said Sadasook Chatoorbhooj Pucheesha on account of the said Firm.—Dated this 21st day of May 1877.

TYABJEE & SAYANI,
Solicitors for His Highness Tookajee Maharaj Holkar.

ANGLO-INDIAN SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the INDIAN SHAREHOLDERS is convened for SATURDAY, the 26th May, at 4 o'clock P. M., at the Offices of the Company, No 1, Hummum Street for the purpose of election by the Shareholders of two Members of the Local Committee of Inspection in accordance with Clause 78 of the Articles of Association. A list of Members eligible for election can be seen at the Offices.

By Order,
JAMES H. LATIMER,
Secretary in Bombay.

BANK OF BOMBAY.—Notice is hereby given, that the BANK, HER MAJESTY'S TREASURY, PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE, and GOVERNMENT SAVINGS' BANK will be CLOSED on SATURDAY and MONDAY, the 2nd and 4th proximo, in honor of the BIRTH-DAY of HER MAJESTY the QUEEN and EMPRESS OF INDIA.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
M. BALFOUR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, May 19, 1877.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned BANKS will OBSERVE SATURDAY and MONDAY, the 2nd and 4th proximo, as HOLIDAYS, in honour of the EMPRESS OF INDIA'S BIRTHDAY.

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
P. W. ROBERTSON, Agent.
For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China,
H. W. JONES, Acting Agent.
For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China,
C. J. SHARP, Acting Agent.
For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
A. RENAUD, Manager.
For the National Bank of India (Limited),
W. A. BAKER, Manager.
For the Agra Bank (Limited),
W. BLACKHALL, Manager.
For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
G. E. NOBLE, Agent.

Bombay, 18th May 1877.

MESSRS. W. NICOL & Co.,
METAL MART & BYCULLA IRON WORKS,

AGENTS for Clayton and Shuttleworth's Portable Engines, J. and H. Gwynne's Centrifugal Pumps, Aveling and Porter's Steam Road Rollers, D. New and Co.'s Machine Tools Val de Travers Asphalte Co., Silicate Paint Co., &c. Specialities from these Makers always available, also Fire Engines, Hand Pumps, Pipes, Engineers' and Contractor Plant and Iron of all qualities.

Ornamental and general Castings, Forgings, Girders, Roofs, Cranes, Mortar and Soorkie Mills, and all classes of Ironwork executed with despatch under European superintendence at the BYCULLA IRON WORKS.

MACHINERY.—Now on view the MACHINERY DEPOT of Mr. P. D FRAMJEE, Mount Road, Mazagon, several Engines, by the well-known Maker Messrs. ROBEY and Co., of Lincoln, just arrived from England consisting of—

PORTABLE ENGINES,
PATENT "ROBEY" SEMI-FIXED ENGINES,
VERTICAL ENGINES
THRASHING MACHINES, &c.

An Experienced Engineer from Messrs. ROBEY and Co. is now prepared to furnish all information as to the working of these, and to show them under steam to intending purchasers. The Municipality and Millowners are specially invited to an inspection of this machinery. Full particulars may be obtained from Mr. P. D. FRAMJEE, or from the Undersigned.

WALLA[illegible] Co.

NEW FANCY STATIONERY.

EXTRA SATIN TINTED REPP Note Paper, CELESTIAL BLUE or CREAM, Large Octavo, per 5 quire box Rs. 3 0
SQUARE ENVELOPES to MATCH, per box of 100 Rs. 2 12
EXTRA SATIN TINTED REPP Note Paper, ALBERT or Invitation size, CELESTIAL BLUE or CREAM, per 5 quire box................ Rs. 2 4
SQUARE ENVELOPES to match, per 100 .... Rs. 2 4

THACKER & Co.

IMMEDIATE PROVISION
FOR DEATH AND
OLD AGE MADE EASY.

SPECIAL ATTENTION
REQUESTED TO THE
ENDOWMENT TABLES
OF THE
ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,
LIMITED, BOMBAY,
WHICH PROVIDE FOR AN AMOUNT
PAYABLE AT DIFFERENT
AGES OR AT PREVIOUS DEATH.

ADVANTAGES.
SMALL PRESENT PAYMENTS
SECURED BY
FUNDS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
REMAINING IN INDIA.

PHILLIPS' DANDELION, CAMOMILE AND RHUBARB PILLS.

THESE Pills are a safe and efficacious remedy for Indigestion, the various forms of Liver disease and St machic disorders, being composed of the freshest extracted juices of the Dandelion and Camomile plants and the Rhubarb root. They operate in an exceedingly gentle manner, and may be taken with perfect safety by persons of the most delicate constitutions. They promote digestion, strengthen the stomach, tone the nervous system, correct acidity, remove flatulence, prevent headache, giddiness and other nervous affections, caused by habitual constipation, debilitated stomach, or disordered liver; and they are equally valuable in averting attacks of Gout and Rheumatism.

Price per box Re. 1. and 1-12 without postage.

PHILLIPS' PERFECT EMULSION OF CODLIVER OIL.

By a new process the nauseous taste of the Oil has not only been completely disguised, but rendered really palatable, and much more easily digested by weak and delicate patients. The several substances which have been added to form the Emulsion are all of known value in the treatment of diseases of the Lungs and those other disorders for which Cod Liver Oil is with benefit administered. The Emulsion is guaranteed to contain 50 per cent. of Pure Cod Liver Oil.

Price per bottle Re. 1-8 without postage.

B. PHILLIPS,
OPERATIVE AND DISPENSING CHEMIST
POONA.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, 25TH MAY 1877.

THE telegraphic advices received from Home to-day are still favourable in tone, Consols having advanced from 94⅛ to 94⅞ and French Rentes from 103¾ to 104. Wheat is also reported weaker, so that we may infer that in commercial circles the probability of England being involved is regarded as less probable than it was a short time ago.

Cotton in Liverpool yesterday was quiet, the sales being 10,000 bales, but spot quotations show an advance of 1-16d. per lb. in Fair Dhollera and G. F. Ginned Dharwar and ⅛d. per lb. in G. F. Hingunghaut. The arrivals into Liverpool, however, are still large, and as we have previously remarked, unless the Turco-Russian War show signs of an early termination, or unfavorable accounts respecting the new American crop are received, the position can scarcely be considered ripe, yet for any material improvement.

Yesterday's New York telegrams quote ready Mid. Uplands at 11 cents. per lb., an advance of ⅛ and August shipment at 11⅛ cents., an advance of 3-16 cent per lb. The receipts at the U. S. ports to date are as follows:—

	1877.		1876.	1875.
	This week.	Last week.		
Thursday's Receipts...	2,000	3,000	2,700	2,000
Six days' do ...	10,000	14,000	14,700	13,000
Total since 1st Sept ...	3,872,000	...	4,003,800	3,378,000

Piece Goods in Manchester yesterday were unchanged, but business there has scarcely been fairly resumed after the holidays. In the London General Produce Markets Coffee is reported strong at an advance of 2s. per cwt. in Mid Plantation Ceylon. Cocoanut Oil is unaltered and Reuter gives no quotations for Seeds.

The Bank of England return for the week ending on Wednesday evening shows a further slight gain in strength, the proportion of the Reserve to Liabilities having advanced from 40½ to 40 13/16 per cent. The Reserve has increased by £400,000, while Bullion has decreased by £100,000, and there is a falling off in discounts of £100,000.

Bar Silver in London has declined to 54d. per oz., at which it is equivalent to a fraction under 1s. 8¼d. per rupee. Even at the reduced prices, however, the demand now must be expected to fall off, as requirements on this side are rapidly getting into very small compass, and by the time any purchases made now could arrive here, we may look for much lower rates of Exchange than Silver would lay down at. Yesterday's P. and O. Steamer from Southampton brings £370,000 in Silver for this port, which added to the large amount already on the way, is all in favour of increased ease.

STERLING EXCHANGE opened to-day with extreme quietness, and although the tendency at the close was, if anything, a shade steadier, rates may be called partially 1-16d. down from yesterday. There are still very few bills offering and everything points to the probability of lower rates later on, although we hear that demand Bank drafts for September delivery have been negotiated at 1s. 8¾d. per rupee. We quote:—

Bank Bills, on demand... 1s. 8 9-16d. to 5-8 per Rupee.
Do. 6 months' sight. 1s. 9d.
Credits, 3 „ „ 1s. 8 7-8d. to 15-16 „
Documents 3 „ „ 1s. 9d. „

On Calcutta we still quote demand drafts at ⅛ per cent. premium; 60 days' sight at 1 to 1⅛ per cent discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER continues steady with, if anything, rather more enquiry. We quote—Fours, Rs. 97¼ to 5-8; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 97¾; Fives-and-a-half, Rs. 102 to Rs. 101½.

The SHARE MARKET to-day has been firm with an active demand at advancing rates. Bank shares are unchanged. In Land Companies there is an advance of Rs. 5 in Colabas, and Rs. 20 in Mazagons. In Press shares Albert Co of Kurrachee are Rs. 10, Berar Co. Rs. 10 and Sassoon Press Rs. 10 per share higher, while Scinde and Punjaub are Rs. 25 per share lower Spinning and Weaving Companies are very firm, and, with few exceptions, our quotations mark an improvement of Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 per share.

COTTON continues very firm and sellers hold for slightly higher rates, but with the exception of purchases on account of the local mills, the day's transactions have been limited. The receipts yesterday were 3,432 bales, making a total of 42 680 bales for the week as against 46,306 last year and 43,688 bales for the corresponding week in 1875. We quote:—

		Rs.	
Good Dhollera	Ready.........	190 per candy	F. P.
Do.	June delivery.	186	„ „
F. G. F. do.	Ready	179	„ „
G F. do.	„	173	„ „
Good Omra.	„	182	„ „
F. G. F. do.	„	178	„ „
G. F. do.	„	173	„ „

LINSEED is steady at Rs. 6-9 per cwt. for ready clean pails. WHEAT is quiet but firm at Rs. 38 to Rs. 39 for White, and Rs. 34 to Rs. 35 per candy for Red.

FREIGHTS have not undergone any special change. By steamer for Liverpool we quote £1-12-6 to £1-15 according to time of shipment. Iron sailing ships £1-8-9 per ton. For Havre by sail business has been done to-day at £1-15 per ton.

PIECE GOODS show no quotable change. The demand is still most limited and prices are barely supported except for favourite descriptions of White Goods which are in retail demand at former rates.

COALS are the turn stronger, and there are new buyers but no sellers at previous prices.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Banks.	No. of Shares.	Noml Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p. ct	112 xd
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	6 do.	685
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 do.	700
National Bank of India	10,000	500	all	3 do.	103
Bank of Madras	60,000	250	all	10 do.	640

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New)	3,948	2,000	all	25	960
Frere Land and Pier Co. Limited	17,500	150	all	..	100
Mazagon Land	1,750	2,000	1,000	20 p. s.	570
Fort Canning Land Company, Limited	6,000	1,400	all	10 do.	215

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton Press Co.	150	5,000	2,850	150 p.s.	1,?00
Albert Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,100	150 do	925
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 p.c.	650
Apollo Press Co.	750	2,750	2,200	32 p.s.	410
Bellary	175	1,000	all	60	720
Berar Company (New)	155	500	all	40 p.s.	450
Indian Press Co.	1,000	350	all	42 do	220
Broach Cotton Co.	400	250	all	10 do	80
Carwar Co.	1,000	1,500	all	75 do	675
Colaba Press Co.	500	1,880	all	170 do	520
Dholera P. and G. Co.	500	300	all	15 do	225
East India Press Co.	352	1,000	all	100 do	825
Fort Press Co.	50	8,500	8,250	5 do	1,200 xd.
French Press Co.	300	500	all	35 do	310
Imperial Press Co.	1,150	..	1,400	100 do	300
Mofussil Press and Ginning Co.	3,125	400	350	25 do	335
Prince of W. Press	120	..	1,500	250 do	450
Sassoon's Press Co.	600	500	all	50 do	390
Scinde Press Co.	400	850	750	67½ do	460
Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Ld.	100	1,000	925	165 do	1,100
Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co.	150	850	all	12 p.c.	600 nl.
Volkart's United Press Co.	450	1,000	1,000	75 p.s.	650

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Alexandra S. and W. Co.	750	1,250	all	50 p.s*	1,070
Alfred Mills Co.	250	1,000	1,000	80 p.s.	1,150
Alliance Spinning	500	2,500	all	1.5 p.s.	2,380
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company	30,000	100	90	..	80
Bhownuggur M. and P. Company	300	2,000		100 p.s.	1,600
Bombay United	900	1,000	all	60 p.s*	1,140
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company	2,000	300	all	..	270
Broach Mills	1,800	150	all	10 p.s*	140
Colaba S. and W. Co.	9?0	1,000	all	40 p.*	870
Coorla S. and W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	..	1 00
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	450	..	680
Dhurumsey Spinning	3,000	2,000	all	50 p.s*	1,070
Fleming S. and W. Co.	1,500	1,250	all	50 p.s*	1,165
Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	all	80 p.s*	1,310
Hindustan S. & W. Co.	875	1,000	all	40 p.s.	1,135
Hydrabad S. and W. Co.	700	1,000	1,000	..	915
Jewraj Balloo Mills	750	1,000	all	55 p.s*	1 050 xd.
Khandeish Spinning	750	1,000	all	60 p.s*	1,240
K. Muccoojee S. & W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	30 p s*	970 xd.
Madras Spinning	300	1,25	all	Nil	10 0
Madras U. Spinning	425	1,000	all	80 p.s*	1,340
Manchester & Bombay S. and W. Co.	30,000	50	50	..	47½
Mandvie S. and W. Co.	1,200	500	all	..	420
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	100p.s*	1,375
Morarjee Spinning	1,043	1,000	all	70 p.s*	1,375
Mazagon S. and W. Co.	2,000	5,000	..	..	315
National S. and W. Co. of India	950	1,000	all	..	980
Neriad S. and W. Co.	400	1,000	all	..	930
Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.	600	2,000	all	..	950
Nursey S. and W. Co.	2,500	400	all	..	370
Oriental	1,000	625	all	50 p.s*	825
Prince of Wales Spinning	600	1,250	all	..	1,245
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	all	..	950
Soonderdas Spinning	650	1,000	all	50 p.s.	925
Do do. ½ Share	500	1,000	250	125 p.s.	200
Sholapore S. and W. Co.	500	1,000	all	..	1005
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	all	..	675

*Per Share for the half-year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	..	£20	218·8·0	5 p. c.	272
Do. New £20 shares	..	£20	130·14·6	do.	26
Ditto	..	£20	65·7·3	do.	72
Ditto	..	£20	21·13·1	do.	32
B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do.	1,100
Do. New Shares.	..	£18	196·5·15	do.	240

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	202½p.s	1,950
Bombay Gas Company	60,000	50	all	7½ p. ct	85
Bombay Saw Mills Co.	600	1,000	all	80 p. s.	650
Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee, Ld.	500	500	300	36 p. s.	275
Malabar Company, Ld.	1,150	200	100	7½ p. ct	70
Mechanics' Buildings Co.	1,000	500	all	p. s.	25
Treacher and Co.	1,930	500	all	11 p. ct	435 xd.
Viegas Patent Slip Co.	3,000	250	all	6 p.	33

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the Week ending 19th May, 1877.

Open 1,268½ Miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	82,319	2	3
Merchandise	5,38,988	4	0
Telegraph	969	0	0
Municipal Trains	445	0	0
Total Rs.	6 22,721	6	8
Corresponding week last year open 1268½ Miles ... Total Rs.	4,81,560	14	9
Increase	1.41 160	7	6

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE ship DOMINION, 1,255 tons, Captain D. James, will sail to-day for Akyab, in ballast.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s.s. AKOLA, 315 tons, Captain T. M Williams, sailed yesterday for Goa, in ballast.

THE s.s. COUNTY OF SUTHERLAND, 1,695 tons, Captain J. Bain, sailed yesterday for London, via the Suez Canal, with a general cargo.

THE s.s. TIMON, 1,440 tons, Captain J. Brown, arrived in harbour on the 24th instant from Calcutta (May 4th), via Tellicherry, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mr. Tod, and five deck passengers.

THE HALL LINE s.s. CITY OF BALTIMORE, 1,443 tons, Captain T. Collin, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool (April 30th), via Port Said and the Suez Canal, with the following passengers:—Dr. B. Evers, Major P J. Rivers, Mr. H. Mason, Mr. C. Sterndale, Mr. J. H Dunkerly, she brought the following cargo:—11 bundles bolts, 25 packages brass, 414 tons coals, 4 packages iron chains, 87 pigs lead, 60 cases porter, 500 bundles iron sheets, 118 kegs iron, 15 cases paint, 69 cases tinplates, 18 bags flour, 150 kegs lead, 150 cases bottles, 100 barrels disinfecting powder, 25 cases soap, 75 barrels sulphur, 829 packages piecegoods, 247 bales twist, 736 bundles and 11,671 bars iron, 6,591 bundles iron hoops, and many other packages merchandise.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
24	Timor (s)	Brown	Calcutta, May 4.
25	C. of Baltimore (s)	Collin	Liverpool, April 20.
	Crighton (s)	Thompson	Calicut, May 21.

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destinations.
25	Rajpoot	Andrew	Liverpool.
	C of Sutherland (s).	Bain	London.
	Akola (s)	Williams	Goa.

The ship Dominion, Jones, to Akyab, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The steamer City of Baltimore, to Liverpool, was entered out for loading yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

May.			
21	City of Poonah (s)	Miller	Algoa Bay Apr 11.
	Darien (s)	Bayley	Calicut, May 4.
	Madura (s)	Morby	Bombay, May 8.
	Goa (s)	Avern	Bombay, May 2.
	Redgauntlet	Rowie	Liverpool, Jan 2.
	Gitana	Wilkinson	Liverpool, Jan 11.
	Arundel	Prosumo	Cochin, Apr 21.
	Tiverton	Cowley	Gloucester, Jan 18.
	Bridge of Lorne	Richardson	Colombo, May 9.
	Jean Jacques	Herigoyen	Jaffna, May 10.

DEPARTURE.

May.			
21	Mecca (s)	....	....

PASSENGERS.

Per City of Poonah—Mr A McGregor.
Per Bride of Lorne—Mrs Richardson and child.
Per Madura—Mrs Morby.
Per Goa—Mr and Mrs Miller, Major Colvin, Revd D A Rees, Mrs Caldwell and 8 children, Mr Moes.

VESSEL SPOKEN.

By Tiverton—Redgauntlet, Royal George, Lieut and Ravenstonda e
By Arundel—Mrizapore.

DAILY IMPORTS.—MAY 25.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Branksome Hall s—1,729 cakes hard spelter. Khimjee Jewa; 201 bundles sheet iron, Edward Bates and Co.
Guy Mannering s—12 casks hardware and 12 boxes tinned plates, Hassumally Lallmeya.
Bellona s—2 cases hardware, Sawyer and Co.
Trentham Hall s—500 boxes tinned plates, Merwanjee and Co.
India s—12 casks hardware, Hassumally Lallmeya.

FROM LONDON.

Stockbridge—11 packages earthenware, Gangjee Poonja; 25 hogsheads beer, Ben, Asley and Co.
Gwalior s—2 casks hardware, Keekabhoy Shaikally.
Thibet s—2 cases brass hooks Abdo lally Dawoodkhan; 2 cases cap ules C Bouneviale and Co; 625 boxes candles, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.
Cathay s—6 cases tea macline model, Bell, Brandenburg and Co; 722 boxes bar silver, value Rs 16,00,000, The C M Bank of I L and China; 3 cases oilmanstore, 1 case chinaware, and 1 cask filters, Bolton and Co.
Craigforth s—15 cases gin, 2 cases provisions, 4 cases castor oil and 2 cases cod liver oil, P Gomes; 2 puncheons old tom, 1 puncheon gin, and 3 hogsheads brandy, E Manuckjee Setna; 16 kegs steel, Bell, Brandenburg and Co; 7 cases clocks, Rustomjee Hormusjee; 38 bundles hardware, Hassumally Lallmeya
Guy Mannering s—8 casks hardware, Abdool Cader Habutbhoy.
Sestos s—50 barrels gunpowder, Volkart Brothers.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Batavia s—200 cases brandy, Merwanjee and Co.
Australia s—3 hogsheads claret, Jewanjee Eduljee Sons; 200 cases brandy, Forbes and Co.

FROM GENOA.

Australia—21 cases claret, King, King and Co; 25 cases liquer and 75 cases brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAY 25

FOR LIVERPOOL

Victoria Cross—250 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co; 26 bales cotton, Bhimjee Canjee; 84 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.
Ellen Yates—84 bales cotton, Lallchund Ramdyall; 201 bales cotton Nursee Khuttow; 60 bales cotton, Dewjee Bhanjee and Co
Hutton s—45 bales cotton, Vulubdass Nursee; 115 bales wool and 60 bales cotton, Nursee Khuttow; 41 bales cotton. Hajee Mamed Husson bin Hajee Momedally Zuffer; 25 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 45 bales cotton, Dewjee Govindjee; 5 bales wool, Mootee Jetha; 35 cwts. wheat, Tyebjee and Co.
Sicily s—350 cwts wheat, H, Clason and Co: 50 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 31 bales hemp and 80 bales rags, Nuthoo Poonderjee; 9 cwts wheat, Nusserwanjee Manuckjee and Co
India s—2,000 cwts wheat, J. O. Bu-hoy and Co; 2 cases fish. maws, Ritchie, Steuart and Co; 2,000 cwts. wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co.
T. Macellan—4 bales woolen rags, H. Pestonjee; 161 cwts coir yarn, Narjee hettow.
Guy Mannering s—162½ cwts. beddanuts and 50 cwts nuxvomica, Joosub Lutiff.

FOR LONDON.

Cartvale—125 boxes aloes secotra Joomabhoo Lalljee cwt; 47½ pep er, Nagindass Fuckerbh y.
Arago—11 cwts olibanum, Toolseedass Khoosaldass.
County of Sutherland s—225 bales cotton, and 1½ cwts mowaseed, W. Nicol and Co.
Venetia s—5 cases fishmaws, Mitha Munjee; 84½ cwts aloes secotra and 4 cwts gum amenia, Joomabhoy Lalljee; 7 bales hides, Suriff Dursey; 19 bales hides, Nen cebhoy Gangjee; 10 bales skins, Mahamed Peerbhoy Goodeer; 11 bales hides, Goolam Hoosen Farpis.

FOR TRIESTE.

Tebes—100 bales cotton, Finlay Scott and Co; 6 bales jute rope, Gaddum and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

City of Baton—675 cwts linseed and 424 bales cotton, Georg Lockhart and Co.
Algonquin—1,000 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co.

FOR BREMERHAVEN.

Booth—200 bales cotton, Knoop and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Australia s—8 bales skins, H C Clason and Co.
India s—150 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 50 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Australia s—750 cwts linseed, Knoop and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Australia s—15 cwts linseed, Gaddum and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Glamorgan s—110 bales cotton. Khetseedass Hurnookroy; 300 bales cotton. Ramjeedass Luchmondass; 205 bales cotton, Junkeedass Shewdayall.

FOR HONGKONG.

Cathay s—1,750 baskets onions, Hassun Khojbhoy; 147 cwts Sandalwood Ruttonjee Manu kj e and Co; 200 cwts sandalwood, Currimbhoy Ebram; 6 cwts bhabole, Goolam Hoosen, John Mahamed; 5 cwts cambay stone, Veerchund Custoor; 4 cwts cambay stone, Ebram Noordin and Co; 72 cases sharkfins and 3 cases fishmaws, Mitha Munjee; 134 bales twist, Goolam Hoosen John Mahomed; 15 bales twist cotton, Goolam Hoosen Jan Mahamed; 172 bales cotton, Currimbhoy Ebram; 27 bales cotton, Khetseedass Hurnookroy; 38 barrels cotton, Junkeedass Sewdayall; 15 bales S. S. Talatee; 40 bales twist, Cursetjee Bomonjee and Co; 50 bales twist, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 12 bales twist, Jairam Damjee; 4½ chests opium, S E Sassoon; 20 bales twist, Hajee Esmall Hajee Habib; 33 bales cotton, Hajee E sac Ellis; 50 chests opium, E S Sassoon; 20 chests opium N I. Abraham; 20 chests opium, Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy; 8 chests opium, Surdarmull Jakeram; 10 chests opium, Moolchund Dullchund; 194 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Cathay s—14 chests opium, E D Sassoon 11 chests opium, Samermull Sobhagmull; 3 chests opium, Monelall Maloo; 11 chests opium, Guneshlall Sobhagmull; 48 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, May 24th 1877.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 15 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·870
Temperature of the Air	86·4
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78·6
Dew Point	75·9
Relative humidity of Air	·715
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—3).	2·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m)	91·0
Minimum do. do. (read at 9-30 a. m.)	81·6
General Direction of wind	WNW, W, WSW, W, WNW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	218

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 24.

Hume, Capt, Bombay 11th Regt, on duty, from Bhuj.

MAY 25.

Duncan, Surgn, Bengal I M D, on leave, from Jalpaiguri.
Rivers, Major, Madras Staff Corps, from leave, from England.
Ironside, Surgn Major, Bombay A M D, from leave, from Matheran.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 24.

Schnieder, Sub Lieut, Bombay 39th Foot, on duty, to Belgaum.
Hatch, Col, Bombay R A, on duty, to Poona.

MAY 25.

Bowman, Surgn, Bombay M D, on duty, to Sholapore.
Smallpeice, Lieut, Bombay 66th Regt, on leave, to Ahmednuggur.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

THACKER—May 25th, at Mazagon, the wife of Walter Thacker, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BEATTY—May 21st, at Midnapore, the wife of T. Beatty, C. E., of a daughter.
GARSTIN—May 16th, at Naini Tal, the wife of Major C. J. Garstin, Assistant Commissioner, of a daughter.
OSBORNE—May 10th, at Wellington, the wife of Captain H. S. Osborne, Bombay Army, of a daughter.
THOMSON—May 17th, at Raipore, Central Provinces, the wife of R. B. Thomson, Executive Engineer, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BIRCH—GILBY—May 3rd, at Bangalore, by the Rev. E. R. Bierlein, J. P. Birch, to Harriette Ward Gilby, 3rd daughter of Captain T. G. Gilby, late H. M.'s 66th Regt.
MONEY—STANDLEY—May 23rd, at the Cathedral, Madras, by the Ven. the Archdeacon Drury, J. W. B. Money, Barrister-at-Law, to May, third daughter of the late Rev. J. Standley, of Southoe, Huntingdonshire.

DEATHS.

STUART—May 17th, at Simla, of acute bronchitis, J. K. Huntley, son of Harry Stuart, Esq., of Lahore.

For Sale at this Office.

MAPS OF THE SEAT OF WAR.

No. I.

COLOURED MAP OF TURKEY IN EUROPE WITH BESSARABIA.

Size 20½ by 13¾ inch.

PRICE—MOUNTED ON CLOTH, RUPEE 1-6, WITH ROLLERS, Re. 1-8.

No. II.

MAP OF TURKEY IN ASIA.

Size 23¾ by 16 inch.

	Rs.	a.	p
PRICE—To Subscribers to this Journal...	0	4	0
To Non-Subscribers	1	0	0

Mounted on Cloth .... 8 As. extra.
„ „ with Rollers. 10 „

Subscribers are entitled to have one Copy only of this Map at 4 annas.

*** It will prevent possible mistakes, if, in ordering one or other of our War Maps, the order specifies them as No. I. or No. II.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, MAY 26, 1877.

IT is difficult to repress a smile at the self complacency with which the *Times of India* makes the important announcement that the Government of India entertains no intention at present of sending an expedition to the Persian Gulf. Pray, who said that it did? The statement we made two days ago was that military officers representing those departments which would be charged with the supervision of an expedition starting from Bombay had been busy collecting information as to the amount of tonnage likely to be available at this port during the remainder of the year for the conveyance of a certain force to the Gulf. We expressly described these inquiries as "preliminary," and we have no doubt our readers generally understood this term to imply the uncertainty of the contingency for which nevertheless it is necessary that preparations should be made. If the contemporary who has had the impertinence to give our statement a rude contradiction had but taken the trouble to ascertain from the agents of lines of steamers frequenting this port what questions have lately been put to them about the means they will have available for some months to come for the transport of troops to Persia or Egypt, he would have learnt enough to make him distrust the strict accuracy of the private and confidential communication made to him apparently by some official person who is vexed at the "indiscretion" of the *Bombay Gazette*. For our own part, we are not in the habit of making random statements, and the news we gave our readers on Thursday was substantially correct. It must be obvious to every one that a Persian expedition is on the cards, and the Quartermaster General's Department would fail in its duty if it did not provide against being taken by surprise by instructions from home to despatch such an expedition at a moment when it could not lay hands upon sufficient shipping to convey the troops and baggage. We are surprised, however, that the Government had not the required information about the resources of the port of Bombay ready for use long ago, as not only does it possess the experience gained in previous expeditions to Persia and Abyssinia to guide it, but we believe that the Admiralty has, in the records of the Transport Department, a register showing at a glance and in full detail the capacity of every steamer sailing out of England, and the transport duties each vessel is best adapted for, whether for the conveyance of infantry, cavalry, artillery, animals, stores, or for any other purpose. With the aid of such a list, the authorities at Bombay ought to be able to ascertain by telegraph within a few hours' time the exact amount of tonnage available at any port in the East or in the Colonies, and, having the names of the ships, to make their arrangements accordingly. It seems to have been thought desirable, however, to make independent inquiries, and the estimate is, we believe, that it will require 45,000 tons of shipping to take up the Gulf a fully equipped expedition of only 6,000 fighting troops, with their followers. If an expedition were sent next month, steamers only could make the passage to Persia or Egypt; but after the monsoon of course a number of sailing ships could be employed, as they might be towed by steamers. For a force of this strength the Government ought to have no difficulty in obtaining tonnage out here; but, as it is probable that no expedition would be of much use unless it were on a considerably larger scale, the question arises if the Government ought not to provide itself with a certain number of transports, even if the expense of letting them lie idle here for a time must be incurred, so that it may not be left in the lurch at a critical moment.

We think it unlikely that India will be called upon to send forth more than one maritime expedition, for her European garrison is not so numerous that any large proportion of it can be spared for service abroad when the empire is engaged in war. The disturbed state of the North-West Frontier, and the possibility always present that the beginning of hostilities with foreign foes may quicken into active life the elements of disaffection which abound in this country and which find their opportunity in England's danger, must render the Government of India apprehensive of the consequences of reducing the army much below its present strength. Preparations have been made at home, too, for despatching a force to occupy Egypt, which is within easy reach of Malta and Gibraltar; and it is unlikely that any demand will be made from this quarter on India except perhaps for the services of a few regiments of sepoys. The Persian Gulf, however, lies within the domain of the Government of India, and to the Viceroy in Council will probably be entrusted the sole duty of protecting British interests in this direction. A telegram from Simla which we publish this morning indicates one source of mischief which may cause a collision between India and Persia. It appears that the Ameer of Cabul has at last released his son Yakoob Khan, apparently under the pressure of necessity, for it is alleged that the Persian troops "are being massed, apparently "with the view of making a demonstration "against Herat." These Persians are, apparently, always massing their troops and making demonstrations which end in nothing; and it is surprising where they get all the men to mass, if it be true, as reported by Colonel Macgregor, that they have only 50,000 men in all, who are "a mere rabble." The Afghan troops, however, are a mere rabble too; and, as there is a strong Persian interest in Herat, it probably needs the strong arm of a capable leader like Yakoob Khan to save the city from capture by the Shah's army. But, if Persia ventures to attack Herat, she thereby violates one of the principal conditions of the Treaty of Paris of 1858, by which the Shah pledged himself to England "to abstain from all interference "with the internal affairs of Afghanistan and to "recognize the independence of Herat." If the Government of India were left to itself, no doubt it would resent such a breach of treaty in the old way by sending an expedition to take Karrack and Bushire, or possibly Mohammera, or it might even think the opportunity a good one to take measures for the protection of Bagdad as well as Herat from Persian aggression. But, although the troops would have to be sent from India, the orders for despatching them must come from England, and in the present temper of the English people it seems to be quite uncertain if they will fight for anything.

The leading articles in the London *Times* reflect with curious accuracy what we take to be the prevailing tone of the public mind, which seems to be one of intense disgust at the "insolence" of fanatical agitators who contend that England ought to go to war because Russia may capture "a collection of mud huts" in some remote parts of Asia. It is obvious that men who are not ashamed to think and write in this way are utterly incapable of understanding the principles of an Imperial policy; and that they will never believe the interests of the British Empire are in danger till the enemy begins to rifle their breeches pockets. All suggestions for action on this side of the Isthmus of Suez will in all probability, therefore, be peremptorily rejected by the Home Government till a Russian army has achieved the conquest of Armenia and a Russian fleet has spread dismay among mercantile men by blockading Alexandria or some of the ports of the Levant. Then, perhaps, England will rouse herself from her lethargy and clamour for instant war on a great scale with a Power whose rivalry, she will then perceive, threatens the ruin of her Empire. The English Government will then be blamed for not having checked Russian progress in time; but what Government would dare, in present circumstances, to commit England to a war, when opinion in the country is so divided that no one seems even to know what are the British interests which ought to be protected in the East? Any expedition sanctioned now would be of a petty character, and it seems to us desirable that whatever England does she should do thoroughly and in a way to make her name feared. We feel no anxiety to keep Herat in the hands of the Ameer Shere Ali, who is probably as great an enemy to the English as the Shah himself can be, and who would hardly object to sell the fortress at any time to the Russians for a few lakhs of rupees and a good supply of arms. It is time that the whole political situation of India, *vis-a-vis* of her neighbours, should be fairly reviewed, with special reference to the progress of Russia, and that a plan of war like operations should be arranged with the distinct object in view of checking the approach of that Power to the Persian Gulf and the frontier of India. Unless a bold and comprehensive policy of this kind be adopted, England may as well rest and do nothing. Lord Beaconsfield, if the private information we get from England may be trusted, would use force at once to frustrate the designs of Russia, but a Prime Minister is no longer all-powerful in England; and, held back by what has been happily called "the faltering temper" of Lord Derby, the mutinous disposition of Lords Salisbury and Carnarvon, and the considerable degree of success that has attended the vehement agitation of Mr. Gladstone, Lord Beaconsfield must wait till events set him at liberty to act. One great Russian victory won in Armenia would change the whole aspect of affairs for the English people, and perhaps then the Government might take courage to land a force in Asia Minor as well as in Mesopotamia, for a mere expedition of a few thousand Indian troops sent to Bagdad would be powerless to arrest Russian progress. We think it possible, therefore, that a Persian Gulf Expedition may be despatched from Bombay within the next month or two; but we sincerely hope that it will not be employed as an isolated expedition against a Persian rabble, but will, in co-operation with other expeditions, have the more glorious and difficult task assigned to it of helping to mark out the area within which England must take upon herself new Imperial responsibilities, owing to the accession of territory she will necessarily derive from the disruption of the Turkish Empire.

THE Vandal cad is a creature who belongs to no particular clime. He is to be found all the world over. He speaks loud in a crowd, and he hacks his name in famous and sacred places. He would not hesitate to write his style and address, in a shocking bad hand, with a booking-clerk's red pencil, upon the Venus de Medici; he would snip a piece out of "The Descent from the Cross," "just for the sake of the thing;" and coming further East, he would scribble bad sentimental rhymes on the pure marble of the Taj, or chip off the nose of a deity in some strange and antique rock-cut Temple. He may be a Cockney, a Parsee, a Yankee, a Hindoo, a New Zealander, or a Bengalee Baboo—but his characteristics are the same. He is vain of his little self and has never been gifted with a spark of good taste or veneration; and he is triumphant with his knife, his pencil, or his hammer and chisel in every circumstance of æsthetic atrocity. In one of the beautiful mosques on the terrace overhanging the lake of Sirkaje near Ahmedabad, we have seen the wall covered with the undistinguished names of a Parsee Theatrical Company; in Elephanta, we have seen chips which must have been the work of a specimen of the Vandal cad; we question whether we could go to any place distinguished for its age or beauty without finding the trail, not of the serpent but of the Vandal, over it all. We are not surprised to find, from a useful little guide to the Rock Temples of Ellora or Veral, which has just been published by Mr. James Burgess, that the noxious creature has been doing great havoc in these venerable and admirable signs of the genius and the faiths of men in ages long gone by. When it was expected that the Prince of Wales would visit the caves of Ellora, Sir Salar Jung had them cleaned out, and dirt which had accumulated to a height of several feet over sculptured basements was removed. In some of the caves certain natives had taken up their abode with their families, their cows, and their goats, so that, as Mr. Burgess hints, the smoke from the fires, and the stench from the litter of the cattle and the primitive sanitary arrangements of these objectionable cave-dwellers, made the inspection of some of these splendid temples anything but an unmixed pleasure. These people, very properly, were turned out. Let us hope they and their belongings have not been permitted to return. Mr. Burgess, writing quite recently, says that the spacious halls of the caverns are now kept clean and may be visited with comfort and pleasure; but good intentions do not last long in Native States, and our fear is that the caves will be allowed to relapse into their former state of filth. However, they are menaced more immediately by a danger scarcely less formidable. Need we say that we allude to the Vandal cad? Mr. Burgess says that already there is scarcely a figure in the caves within easy reach of which the face has not been damaged by fanatical and ignorant Mahomedans "while "Hindoos have besmeared them with red "paint and both Parsees and Europeans "have indulged in the vulgarity of scribbling "their names on walls and sculptures." He says it is sincerely to be wished that all such practices may be summarily stopped, "though the "present guard is perfectly useless to care about "preventing anything." Mr. Burgess' indignation has, in the words we have quoted, led him into a certain confusion of thought and inelegance of expression; but the honesty of his purpose can easily be discerned, and we agree with him in hoping that the caves of Ellora, perhaps the most splendid of their kind in the world, may be delivered from their enemies, the Parsee, Mahomedan, European, or Hindoo Vandal cads who go about seeking what they may destroy that is beautiful or worth preserving.

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE'S VISIT TO SIND.

(BY OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

(*Concluded from "Bombay Gazette" of May 23.*)

KURRACHEE HARBOUR.

COLONEL TREMENHEERE'S vexatious opposition having, as we have seen, been finally surmounted, operations were vigorously renewed towards the close of the official year 1868-69. A foundation of rubble stone was laid down on the line on which the breakwater was to be built, and no less than 9,165 tons were put in before the breaking of the monsoon of 1869. Dredging was commenced on the bar of the new entrance channel on the 21st December, and a depth of 13½ feet, for over a width of 240 feet, was obtained before the close of the season, during which 65 032 tons of boulders, shingle, sand, and mud were removed. Dredging was also carried out vigorously further up the Harbour at Deep Water Point, from which 8,261 tons were removed. Some work was also done upon the diversion of the Chinna creek waters. More work would have been done generally had it not been for the fact that a quantity of plant had previously been transferred from Kurrachee to the Abyssinian Expedition. At the beginning of 1870 works had unfortunately to be stopped owing to a failure in the supply of funds, but nevertheless the rubble base of the breakwater was completed to half its proposed length, 1,500 feet. Experiments were made as to the construction of the gigantic blocks, each weighing 27 tons, which were to form the superstructure of the Breakwater, and it was found that concrete blocks formed of Portland cement and the conglomerate that is found plentifully at Manora and around Kurrachee were most suitable. The mixing of the concrete and conglomerate, and the moulding of the blocks, formed one of the most interesting portions of the operations, even to the eye of men who were not engineers. The unofficial mind being filled with a sense of the ingenuity of man in making stones which would rival in durability masses of granite, the manufacture of the concrete blocks was fairly commenced in August 1870, the Titan crane (a monstrous piece of mechanism) was placed in position, tramways were laid along Manora, workshops were established near the Breakwater, and everything was ready for a good start being made with the superstructure. On the 1st November the first of the 27 blocks was dropped into position by the Titan in the presence of Colonel Merewether, the Commissioner, and a large assemblage of the inhabitants of Kurrachee, who were delighted at the nearing prospect of having their harbour made safe and valuable. By the close of the season, March 1871, the superstructure was laid 270 feet from the shore. Difficulties were encountered through the irregularities of the rubble base, but with the assistance of divers these were overcome, and the huge stones settled into their places with almost mathematical precision. In the channel the dredger succeeded in removing 66,335 tons, the divers had to blast away some rocks, and during the season the channel was made 250 feet wide and 17 feet deep. The monsoon of 1871 hurled its strength against the unaccustomed opposition it met with at the Breakwater, which made it no longer possible to sweep furiously across the mouth of the harbour; but the blocks stood the test satisfactorily, there being only a slight displacement owing to the unequal settlement on the large boulders near the shore. Block-making was continued during the monsoon; building was resumed on the 16th October; the displaced blocks were put right in their position; and the end of the season saw the Breakwater extended to 793 feet from the shore. The quality of the blocks proved all that could be desired. Funds did not admit of more than 12,265 tons of the rubble base being put in, and this was more to make a surface layer to check the cross scour ahead than for anything else. The seaward angle at the shore end, where the waves break heaviest, was strengthened by the deposit of 3,000 tons of stone, 1,395 tons of large stone being deposited as a "toe" to the superstructure on the open sea side. In September 1871 Mr. Parkes arrived from England, and inspected the works; he again visited them in November, so that he had an opportunity of seeing the state of the Breakwater after the monsoon and the process of block making. He wrote to the Secretary of State and recommended that the dredging of the entrance channel should be pushed on at full power. On the 8th October 1872 the Titan was moved out to its position on the Breakwater, and the operation of setting blocks continued. By the 22nd February 1873 the Breakwater was completed to its full length 1,503 feet, running into five fathoms water. The whole Breakwater was thus built in two years and four months, out of which only twelve months had been occupied by the Titan in actually lowering the blocks into their places. Mr. Price, in his report, for which I am indebted for many of these interesting facts, says it was with no small difficulty that the block-making and rubble base construction were kept apace with the Titan's work. Between the end of the monsoon of 1872 and the completion of the Breakwater 51,101 tons of rubble base, 2,493 of "toe-ing," and 779 tons of angle foreshore were deposited. I have hitherto given you only a very brief description of the operations on the Breakwater, and in order to amplify facts which have been thus scantily treated, I may make the following extracts from a lecture which was delivered by Mr. Price in England before the Institution of Civil Engineers, on the 9th November 1875:—

The Breakwater projected from Manora Point for a length of 1,503 feet into a depth of 5 fathoms of water, in order to shelter the entrance from the south-west monsoon seas, and to prevent their tearing up sand from the bottom and depositing it as a bar. The characteristics of the sea, wind and tides, as bearing on the design were alluded to, and it was stated that the bottom was irregular near the shore. The structure consisted of a base of rubble stone levelled off generally to 15 feet under low water, and on this base, concrete blocks, each weighing 27 tons, were set on edge, leaning back at a slope of 3 inches to 1 foot, and without bond, two blocks forming the width and three the height, and together making a square of 24 feet in cross section, the top being about the level of high water. The rubble base was deposited from native boats, and was levelled for the superstructure by helmet divers. Two European mason divers were employed, and six native divers trained on the work, the latter chiefly for shifting the rubble. No accident occurred, and the party generally did not suffer in health. After mentioning circumstances which determined the use of concrete blocks and of Portland cement, particulars were given of the composition of a 27-ton block, the materials being cement, river sand shingle, and quarry lumps, with sea water. The ratio of the bulk of the cement to that of the finished block was nearly 1-11th About 3,500 tons of cement were used, costing from £3 17s. to £4 10s per ton. The mixing station, block ground, and moulding of the nineteen hundred and seventy-two blocks, including three hundred and twenty-five of special smaller size, were then described; and it was remarked that the 'Messent' mixers had been found very efficient. The blocks were sometimes used one month after being made, and once as an experiment, a 27-ton block was safely lifted in seven days. When the work was fairly established the blocks cost for current expenses 15s. per cubic yard, though the average total rate was raised beyond this by extra expenses in the earlier stages. The blocks were lifted on to the trucks by a steam hydraulic travelling crane of 50-feet span; each truck carried one block, and was taken separately by a tank locomotive to the Breakwater. The blocks were set by a steam travelling crane, called the Titan, which ran on rails laid on the finished work, and overhung the end, so as to carry the blocks of three tiers in advance to their places, thus dispensing with staging. The framing of this crane supported a traveller, and crab, worked by an 8 H. P. engine on the top, which also drove the travelling gear of the entire machine. The cost of the Titan, delivered and erected at Kurrachee, was £2,879. The rate of setting was limited by the progress of the foundation and by the supply of blocks but during the last season ten 27-ton blocks were set daily on an average, while on one occasion six blocks were laid in one hour and forty minutes without special pressure

The base was commenced on the 17th of March, 1869; and later in that year the shore end "stump," 45 feet long, to make a starting place for the Titan, with other preparatory works, was completed, after some unavoidable delays, and the first block was set on the 1st of November, 1870. The delays of the foundation were specially felt in the first season's work, but a length of 225 feet was built in four months, taking the breakwater out to 270 feet from the shore. During the second season, 1871-72, after a few days spent in repair of monsoon damages, a length of 523 feet was built in about four months, making a total of 793 feet. During the third season, after the repair of monsoon damages, a length of 710 feet was built, completing the breakwater on the 22nd of February, 1873, to its full length of 1,503 feet, which had thus been barely twelve months in actual building.

The action and effect of the monsoon sea, and the repair of damages were then detailed. In 1871 the centre joint opened here and there, and one block was washed over from the top course on the harbour side. Slight damage also occurred to the shore end in the sea angle. The nature of the settlement was described, also a curious rocking action, and the closing up of the cross joints under the action of the sea. The repairs of the damage, in the first season, cost £185. During the second monsoon, 1872, twenty-five blocks were washed out from the top course on the harbour side, eighteen of these blocks being in one length of 86 feet The damage was again traceable to inequality of settlement. The sea side did not suffer nor did the shore end, though both showed evidence of the force of the sea. The damage was repaired in a few days at a cost of £512. The monsoon of 1873, the first after the completion of the breakwater, did trifling damage, and was confined to the shore half length, still pointing clearly to weakness of foundation. The repairs cost £199. In the monsoon of 1874, the outer end and "scar," which had not then been in any way specially secured, lost five blocks during unusual weather, though no other part of the outer half length suffered, but the shoreward half opened here and there. The repairs of this season cost £411, and included the re-erection of an iron beacon on the outer end The nature and extent of the subsidence (which in some parts amounted to 3 feet) but without dislocation), were then noticed, and the action of a mollusk the "Pholas," on the concrete blocks, also the effects of the sea on the rubble base, which did not, however, affect the stability of the superstructure

The cost of the breakwater had been £93,565, or £62 5s. per lineal foot, but this amount included preliminary charges, the current expenses during the last season being only £34 per foot. This sum included the repair of damages during the progress of the work, and during the two monsoons since its completion, but not the expense of engineering and office establishment.

The Government of India was delighted with the rapid conclusion of the Breakwater, and complimentary letters were sent to the officers who had been engaged upon the work. Mr. Price especially was highly praised, and received in addition to thanks a bonus of £1,000. The immediate result of the work, and of the dredging operations which had supplemented it, was that the mail steamers could now leave and enter Kurrachee Harbour independent of the state of the tide. By the end of the season of 1873 the channel had been made 350 feet wide and 20 feet deep; blasting was carried on at Deep Water Point; and some additional guidance was given to the scour from Chinna creek. Mr. Robertson, the Harbour Engineer for India, visited the works in 1872 and reported to Government that very beneficial results might be expected from the further small outlay anticipated at Kurrachee; that it would be obviously unwise to arrest or delay the most important portion of the works after spending such a large sum on the improvement of the inner harbour and the accommodation for native craft; and he believed that when the works were completed the Government of India might be congratulated upon having an excellent Harbour at Kurrachee. Shortly afterwards the works were visited by Lord Northbrook, when he was shown the process of block-making and setting. In 1873 the dredging works had been so satisfactory that the channel was found capable of passing in the Atalanta, a steamer 385 feet long which left on the 26th September, drawing 23¼ feet and carrying upwards of 3,000 tons, chiefly wheat. This circumstance gave great local satisfaction. It was a good practical sign of the capabilities of a Harbour which but a few years ago had been reckoned safe only for native craft. So was the issue by the Master Attendant of a Harbour notice, stating that the channel would allow of the entry and departure of vessels of 24 feet draught during the fair season (October to 15th May) and of 21 feet "without difficulty or delay during all seasons of the year." As compared with the state of the Harbour in 1860, in the beginning of 1874 the capabilities of the entrance in reference to tonnage had been more than doubled as regards the fair season and more than trebled as regards the south-west monsoon, while owing to the directness of the channel the steam tug is a superfluity. The only fault of the Harbour now is that its berthing accommodation is comparatively small. The continuance of dredging operations at Deep Water Point, and the construction of piers alongside which vessels may lie and load or unload will greatly increase the value of the Harbour. These were points to which Sir Richard Temple's attention was drawn, and I think it will not be His Excellency's fault if before long a commodious pier is not constructed near Keamaree. I believe that private enterprise would have taken this work in hand some time ago, but the Government, seeing the profitable character of the speculation, decided upon carrying it out itself; and it is probable that when the State Railway is further advanced, a pier will be built in connection with its terminus at Keamaree. Meanwhile, the industry and skill of the Harbour officers have patent monuments in the closing of the Chinna creek, the construction of the Groyne, and the building of the Breakwater; and I may add that no one who is interested in observing the improvements made upon India by the British Government will be able to look with unconcern upon yet another monument, which, though not so useful as those I have mentioned, is at all events sufficiently characteristic to deserve attention. I allude to one of the 27-ton blocks which has been raised upon a pedestal beneath Manora cliff, within reach of the spray which is flung off the waves as they are beaten back by the stiff array, shoulder to shoulder, of its brethren. This gigantic monument of a gigantic undertaking has, deeply carved upon one of its sides, the following inscription:—

This Memorial Block 27 tons weight and similar to those
1850 in number of which the Breakwater superstructure is built
was placed by the Titan Crane on 17th January 1874
in the presence of
HIS EXCELLENCY THE HONORABLE SIR PHILIP
EDMOND WODEHOUSE K.C.B., GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.
Thus it recorded the completion of the
MANORA BREAKWATER.
Which is the most important feature of the Kurrachee Harbour
Improvement Works.
Planned in 1858 by the late James Walker, LL.D., F.R.S., L & E
Civil Engineer.
The first Block was set on 1st November 187 by
COLONEL SIR WILLIAM LOCKYER MEREWETHER,
K.C.S.I. & C.B.
Commissioner in Sind.
The last Block was set on 2nd February 1873,
William Parkes, M. Inst. C. E., Consulting Engineer.
William Henry Price, M. Inst. C. E., Superintendent of Works.
George William Lowe, Foreman of Mason Works.
William Sangster, Foreman Engineer.
Bhumaya Saenna, Supervisor.
John Humby, Sub-Engineer.

On the cliff above, at an angle of the old Sindee Fort, a new lighthouse is being constructed. Mariners approaching Kurrachee having complained of the want of power of the old light (an old-fashioned catoptric fixed light) application was made to the Government for a new light, and in the course of time a first-class dioptric light which had originally been intended for Coconada was sent. The existing light stands 120 feet above sea level, and is visible at a distance of 16 miles in clear weather, but is very deficient in range during the haze of the S. W. monsoon. The new light will be a revolving first order dioptric white light, elevated 150 feet above mean sea level, and in clear weather should be seen from a ship's deck 20 miles. The lighthouse tower is round, constructed of white stone, and adjoins the south-west bastion of Manora Fort. Jeysulmere masons are building the tower, and these famous Rajpootana artisans in stone are doing excellent work. It is expected that the new light will be ready in July.

To show the elasticity of Kurrachee as a place of trade, I may quote a few figures. In 1843-44 the imports were Rs. 11,50,925, and the exports Rs. 9,595—total, 11,60,520; in 1853-54 ten years afterwards, the imports were Rs. 48,33,537, and the exports, Rs. 35,74,952—total, Rs. 84,08,489; in 1863-64, other ten years, the imports were Rs. 2,52,08 979; the exports, Rs. 4,04 67,871—total, Rs. 6,56,76,850. This last was an exceptional year in consequence of the great increase in value of the exports of cotton owing to the American War. In 1873-74, in the nine months ending 31st December, the imports were Rs. 1,18 48,121, and the exports Rs. 1,41,17,363. In 1875-76 the import and export trade had once more risen to Rs. 4,76,63,913. I have not got the figures for the last year, but I understand that they show a steady increase. Now, it must be remembered Kurrachee is rising steadily notwithstanding that the Railway connecting her and Hydrabad is only about 100 miles long. When the Indus Valley State Railway is completed through to Mooltan and Lahore, the increase in the vitality of Kurrachee cannot fail to be enormous. The railway will drain into her port nearly all the produce of Upper Sind; and the people of the Punjab will not take long to discover that Kurrachee is a nearer and cheaper port for their goods or grain than Calcutta. In fact, Kurrachee is the natural seaport for the Punjab. A glance at the map will show you this. Who, then, can doubt that when Kurrachee receives the produce alike of Sind and the Punjab she will hold a position second in importance only to Bombay and Calcutta? And in the course of time she may even rival these entrepots. Now that I have seen Kurrachee Harbour, and examined her chances in the future, I do not wonder at the Punjabees making a strenuous endeavour to secure charge of Sind. What the Punjab wants is a port, and this it can secure, together with homogeneousness of territory, by getting Kurrachee in its power. As bearing out the views I have expressed as to the future of Kurrachee, I shall quote here an extract from a recent report made by Mr. Price:—

The comparative total values of the import and export trade in the year when the works were commenced, and during 1875-76 are as follows:—

		Rs.	Rs.
1859-60			2,52,70,833
1875-76	Private trade	4,34,24,797	4,76,63,913
	State Railway Material, Government Stores and Treasure	42,39,116	

There can be no doubt that the increase would have been much greater but for the disadvantages which this port has laboured under in the want of through railway communication with the Punjab and the North-West Provinces, which has of late years caused goods, stores, troops and passengers to be largely diverted for the time to other channels. These disadvantages are now in early prospect of removal; but so great have they been that the fact of the trade having in spite of them improved, instead of fallen off, speaks much for the commercial vitality of the place, and for the aid given to it by the Harbour Works.

In round numbers, it may be said that Kurrachee Harbour has cost half of a million sterling; and my object in quoting the above figures, to which I may add the fact that whereas in 1846-47 only Rs. 64,313 were realised on account of sea customs, Rs. 2 33,789 were realised from that source in the nine months ending the 31st December 1873-74, is to point out that the Government of India ought not to be niggardly in making grants to prepare Kurrachee for the prosperity which must soon be hers and which is certain to increase largely the imperial revenues. The only questions now remaining in connection with the Harbour Works are—extension of the Groyne, (so as to promote scouring), dredging operations generally in the channel (for which a new dredger ought to be provided, as the present one, the Dubba, is both obsolete and costly), and the construction of deep water piers; and having once put its hand to the plough, the Government of India should not now turn back and refuse the means for carrying out these improvements to complete the coming Harbour of the West of India.

ENGLISH SPORTING NOTES.

YOUR readers have already been informed of the results of the Two Thousand and One Thousand Guineas and there has been very little otherwise to write about. It may be interesting to note the time of Chamant in the Two Thousand as compared with the time of previous years. Chamant's time was 1 min. 50 secs.; Petrarch time last year was 1 min. 52 secs.; Camballo's time was 1 min. 46 secs.; and Gang Forward's time was 1 min. 46½ secs. Presuming the reported trials between Chamant and Verneuil to have been correct, and taking it for granted that Fontainbleau will run in the Derby, Chamant may not be by any means so sure a card to hold for that event as he has been supposed. It was reported that in a trial during the Newmarket Craven meeting Verneuil beat Chamant—it is at all events generally believed there is very little between the pair; and in the Poule D'Essai on the 29th April, Fontainbleau appears to have knocked over Verneuil with the greatest ease. Even betting is recorded against Fontainbleau's starting for the Derby, but "Vigilant," in the *Sportsman*, regards it as a certainty that he will run.

What was expected to have been a great event in athletics during the week resulted in disappointment. We refer to the match between J. Gibb and W. Slade to decide the question of the Four Miles (Running) Amateur Championship. The betting at the start was even, and a close contest was anticipated, but before the completion of the second mile, and when there was very little difference between the men Slade stopped suddenly, and announced that his leg had given and it was useless for him to go further. Gibbs continued by himself and finished the four miles in 20min. 38sec. A previous match between the same men was won by Slade.

Several cricket matches have been played. The Gloucestershire colts were tried in the beginning of the week against the County Eleven, and later a match was played between Cambridge University and All England. The colts of the County of the Graces were beaten easily by the veterans, among whom the Champion and his two brothers figured, but they gave proofs of the presence of several promising players in their ranks, bowlers especially. Mr H. Gallon, one of the youngsters, bowled exceedingly well. The result of the first day's play in the All England *vs.* Cambridge University match was as follows:—

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY.

Hon. A. Lyttelton (Trinity), b Mycroft	16
A. P. Lucas (Clare), c Churchill, b Mycroft	0
W. S. Patterson (Trinity), b Gilbert	24
Hon. E. Lyttelton (Trinity), c Churchill, b W. G. Grace	2
D. Q. Steel (Trinity Hall), b W. G. Grace	60
F. H. Mellor (Trinity), b Mycroft	13
C. Pigg (St. Peter's), c Hargreaves, b Robertson	2
L. K. Jarvis (Trinity). run out	8
L. Bury (Trinity), b W. G. Grace	0
P. H. Morton (Trinity,) not out	0
D. Chapman (Corpus), c Mycroft, b Robertson	5
Leg bye	1
Total	126

ALL ENGLAND.

W. G. Grace, c Steel, b Chapman	0	T. S. Pearson, b Bury	45
Pinder, c E. Lyttelton, b Patterson	28	R. Hargreaves, not out	46
W. R. Gilbert, c E. Lyttelton, b Patterson	5	Clayton, b Bury	3
G. F. Grace, c Bury, b Patterson	11	C. I. Thornton, st A. Lyttelton b Patterson	8
W. H. Churchill, c Pigg, b Chapman	0	J. Robertson, b Chapman	4
		Mycroft, to bat	
		Leg-bye 1, w 1	2
		Total	152

There was to be a 100 miles Bicycle Race at Lillie Bridge on May 7th, in which Keen, Stanton, Rawson, Cann, and Thomas are expected to compete. The present betting is 5 to 4 on Stanton; level money about Keen; and 10 to 1 against any other competitor.

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE'S FIRST LEVEE IN BOMBAY.

HIS EXCELLENCY Sir Richard Temple held his first Levee in Bombay at the New Secretariate on Thursday, the 24th inst. The following is a list of the names of the gentlemen who were present:—

EUROPEANS.

Abercrombie, A
Adams, J
Adams W
Anderson. J. Surg
Arnott, J Dr
Asher, Dr
Baker, E
Baker, W A, Lieut-Col
Balfour, M
Bannerman, Col
Barnet, G A
Barrett, A
Barrow, H W
Barrow, W F
Baylis, A
Beauclerk, F
Beaumont, J L F
Becke, J, Capt
Bell, W M
Bell, W
Bellew, P F, Dr
Bennett, W J
Beyts, C A
Beyts, J N C
Birch, J B
Blaker H C
Blake, Dr
Blaney, T
Bowers Lieut-Col
Badger, J E
Booth T R
Bond, F W, Col
Brebner, J M, Lieut
Bromley, T
Broughton, F D, Comdr
Browne, L
Browning, E
Branton R P
Bryce, J A
Buckley Capt
Byrne, C H
Cairns, R D
Cameron, A W
Campbell, R S
Campbell, R
Carew, Lieut
Carey, A D
Carter, V. Dr
Cassels, J A
Cassan, E
Chalmers, A B
Chalk, F
Chambers, F
Channer, O H, Dr
Cheetham, R H
Christian, C, Capt
Cleveland, H
Cleaver, C H F
Conder, H
Cooper, F
Coutinho, V J, Dr
Crawford, L
Crockett, W T
Crisoon, Major
Cuff T W
Curwen, H
Davies, J
Daveson, A H Lieut-Col
DaGama, J A, Dr
Denham, A V
DeVos, E, Revd
Disbrowe H, Lieut-Col
D'Andrade A P
Doolittle, F W, Dr
Duxbury, J R
Dymock, Surg-Maj
Eaton, J B, Dr
Edwards, J H
Ensor, E H
Fachri, P
Fagan, J L, Capt
Farmer, W L, Surg-Maj
Fanshawe, A D, Comdr
Franklin, E, Dy Surg Genl
Flynn, J
Foo, E M
Forbes, H B
Fox, S N
Freeborn, E R
Fulton, G, Maj
Fuller, J A, Col
Gidoine, W L
Gilder, C. Revd
Gilder, G C
Godfrey F E
Gomes, P F
Gordon, A R
Gordon, W E
Gordon J
Grant, J G, Dr
Greaves, J
Greenwood, J
Grigor, M
Groom, C J
Hart, G H R
Harrison, J
Harrison, C E
Hathornthwaite, J T
Haworth, J B
Haydon, Capt
Hay, J
Healey J. C Capt
Hewett, G R, Lieut
Hojel, A N, Surg-Maj
Hore, F
Hudson, J H, Lieut-Col
Hudson, W L
Hughes. A H, Surg
Hutchinson, J F
Hutton, J
Hutton, E
Hynes, L G
Ingle, G
Jackson, S
James, P V, Lieut-
Johnstone, A
Johnson J R K
Jones, H W
Kapp, C
Kavanagh, Dr
Keays, W T, Capt
Kelly, E W
Kelly, H H Capt
Kemp, D S
King, A
Kingsmill, J
Lake, C
Langley, C A
Lang, T
Lang, W
Larcom, G
Latimer
Lavard, Maj
Lechmere C, Capt
LeGey, W S G
Lindsley, J F
Lynch, G S
Lyon, I B, Surg-Maj
Lyman, J R
Macdonald, C
MacEwen, R
Macfadyen, D
Macintire, G A
Mackie, Dr
Mackay, Surg-Maj
Mackay, D J, Revd
Mackenzie, H T
Mackenzie, T D
Maclean, J M
Macnachie, Dr
Maidment, W
Manson, G
Martin, R
Marryat, E L, Capt
Mathews, J
Mathew, F
Maule, W, Revd
Mavrojeni, D
Maxwell, d
McPherson, M
McClelland, W
McCalman, Dr
McGavin, W J S
Melliss, Lieut Col
Mellott, H L, Lieut-Col
Miller, E
Morris, W
Morland, H, Lieut
Moultrie, G W
Moore, Dr
Moore, A T, Lieut-Col
Murphy, Surg
Murrell, T
Murray, W
Muir, A M
Munro, J
Mowat, M
Moylan, W
Nugent, J
O'Leary, J
Oldham, G W, Capt
Oliver, J
Oliver, N R
Ormiston, G E
Owen, F A
Pagan, N, Very Revd
Pafara, G S
Palmer, S
Parker, F D
Parsons, J R
Partridge, Surg-Maj
Peader, H D
Pendlebury, W
Pereau, Maj
Peterson, F W
Pinkerton, Dr
Price, W
Plowden, W R
Pool, C
Portman, Capt
Quarry, J, Capt
Reid, Lieut-Col
Reiffenscheid, G
Renaud, A
Reynell, G C, Rev
Rich, J
Rivington, L, Rev
Roberts, W. C, ...
Robertson, P W
Rothard, W S
Robinson, B
Ross, D S, Dr
Rowe, W C
Russel, A S
Ryan, J
Ryan, P
Sandes, L
Saunders, A D
Scheoy, J F
Scott, P G
Searle, W L, Capt.
Sedgwick, F W
Sharp, C J
Shuttleworth, A T
Smith, B
Smith, E
Smith, F Y
Smith, J W
Smith, S, Dr
Spencer, Capt
Spencer, N
Stoner, J
Stevens, F W
Steppinger, T L
Stirling, J C
Stockley, Maj
Strong, Maj
Stuart, C A
Swan, H D
Swanson, Lieut-Col
Swinhoe, Maj
Tait, A
Taylor, G
Tennent, W M
Terry, G W
Thatcher, T, Col
Thomas, G, Col
Thompson, T, Sir
Thorburn, J
Trevor, A C
Trevor, T
Voulion, F A
Walker W H
Wallace, J
Walton, E M
Walton, R
Watt, A C
Weber, C L
Weir, T, Dr
Wells, W
Wetall, J
Whyte, H P
Williams, H W
Winter, C A
Wood, T W
Wood, W M
Wright, H L
Yeat, C L
Young, Maj
Young, A R
Young, E W, Dr
Young, W E

NATIVES.

Abdool Ganikhan
Ameeroodeen Tyabjee
Anandrao Bhaskerjee
Anandrao Narayan Vasudev
Ardaseer Dossabhoy
Ardaseer Framjee Moos
Ardaseer Merwanjee Sett
Atmaram Balkrushnajee
Atmaram Pandoorang
Babajee Cassinathjee
Bal Mangesh Wagle
Balvantrao Vinaeck Shastree
Bhasvandas M...th
Bhugwandass Purshotumdass
Bhaskerao Balcrushnajee Pitale
Bomonjee Cursetjee Bhandoopwala
Bomonjee Muncherjee Punthakey
Byramjee Dadabhoy
Byramjee Nusserwanjee Sirvai
Caubildas Lallubhoy
Cowasjee Cursetjee Bhandoopwala
Cowasjee Cursetjee Jamsetjee
Cowasjee Hormusjee
Cowasjee Manockjee Limjee
Cumulsey Premjee
Dadabhoy Bomonjee Jeejeebhoy
Dadabhoy Rustomjee Banajee
Dady Maneckjee Limji
Dady Nusserwanjee Dady
Dhirajram Dalpatram
Dhunjeebhoy Framjee
Dinshaw Muncherjee Panthaky
D M Lalcaca
... Pudumjee
Dossabhoy Framjee
... Minocherjee Jamsetjee
Sauljee Rustomjee
Sulpee Pestonjee Cama
Framjee Cassumbhoy Gangjee
Fazulbhoy Visram
Ganpatrao Bhaskar
Gopalrao Moroba Pitale, Rao Saheb
... bhoy J Mody
Gulabbai Hurridass
...reejee Dorabjee Pudumjee
Govind Balcrustna
Govind Kurkaray
Hajee Curreem Mahomed Sullim
Harishankar Balkrishna
Hassumbhoy Visram
Heerjee boy Hormusjee ...
Hirjee Ardaseer Dady
Hormusjee Cursetjee Bhandoopwala
Hormusjee Cursetjee Dady
Hormusjee Ardaseer Hormarjee Wadia
Hormusjee Beramjee Moos
Hormusjee Dadabhoy
Hunmuntram Pestee
Jamsetjee ... Cama
...
Jagunnath S... Bahadoor
... Gopall
Jehangir Cowasjee Jehangir Readymoney
Jehanghir Manockjee Cursetjee
Joomabhoy Lalljee
Jugmohandas Samuldas
Kaikhosro Nowrojee Kabrajee
Kessowjee Naik
Khunderav Chimnarav Bedurkur
K R Cama
Lukshman Umiashankar Tarwadi, Rao Saheb
Maneckjee Cursetjee Jamsetjee
Manockjee Cursetjee
Mancherjee M Bhownagree
Meer Saeed Aulum, Khan Bahadoor
Morarjee Gocuidass
Moolji Bhowanidass Barbhaya
Munmohundass Davidass
Munchirji C Murzban, Khan Bahadur
Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee
Muckoond Ramchundrajee, Rao Saheb
Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy
Nanabhai Haridas
Nana Morojee
Nana Moroba, Rao
Nowrojee Pestonjee Cama
Nowrojee Manockjee Wadia
Nowrojee Nanabhoy Byramjee
Nurse Kessowjee Naik
Nusserwanjee Pestonjee Cama
Nusserwanjee Chandabhoy, C E
Oosuvram Mitharam, Rao Bahadoor
Pan ... Pooranchund
Pandoorang Balibhadra
Pandoorang Dinanathjee, Rao Bahadoor
Pandoorang Gopal
Purshotum Mungaldass Natho ...
Raghoonath Narrayen Khote
Bajaninath Ray
Ranchhoddass Udayaram
Rustomjee C Badhurjee, Surg
Rustomjee Cursetjee Baandopwala
Rustomjee Jamasjee M
Rustomjee N Byramjee Jeejeebhoy
Rustomjee Nusserwanjee Khory, Dr
Ruttonjee Jamsetjee Paruck
S D Sassoon
Satyendranath Tagore
Shamrao Bhaskar
Shamrao P ...durang
Sh...taram Narayan
Selim S Solomon
Sorabjee Navaroji Cooper
Sorabjee Pestonjee Framjee
Sorabjee Padumjee
Sundarrow ...
Tapidass Varjdass
Thakurdas Atmaram Mehta
Tribhowandass Mungaldass Nathoobhoy
Tribhowandass Nathoobhoy
Tulsidas Maanubhai
Venayeck Ramchunder Luxumanjee
Vishvanath Bapoo Sang...kar
Vundravun Purshotum ...
W... udeo Bapoojee Kanitkar, Rao Bahadoor
Wassoodew Pandoorung

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

AFGHANISTAN.

SIMLA, MAY 25.

Information from Peshawur, believed to be trustworthy, states that the Ameer has released Yakoob Khan, who immediately started for Herat in command of troops. Rumours from other sources state, that Persian troops are being massed, apparently with the view of making a demonstration against Herat.

LAHORE, MAY 25.

An interview has taken place between the Ameer, and Yakoob Khan. The Ameer assured him it was his wish to release and appoint him to the command of the army, if he could depend on his fidelity, and if he would live in amity with his father and brother, he to hold command of the army and Abdulla Jan being Governor General, but nothing definite has been decided.

A Amirzas Alim Khan, inhabitant of Cabul, has been convicted of the charge of corresponding with the British, and the Ameer has ordered that his ears be cut off and all his property confiscated.

THE UMBALLA SWEEP.

UMBALLA, MAY 25.

THE Umballa Sweep closed at noon yesterday. The number of tickets was 25 334, representing Rs. 2,53 340. The first prize is about Rs. 1,51,680; the second, Rs. 56 880; the third, Rs. 13,960. To be divided between the starters, Rs. 9,480.

Ticket No. 463, Chard Dive, Belgaum, has drawn Garbroch.
8,697, M, Calcutta, Straithnairn.
166 Mrs. Tommy Wood, Calcutta, Muscadin.
10 422, Asian Confederacy, Calcutta, Clavileno.
16,695, Up a Tree, Lahore, Exotist.
8,662 Sidney Boy, Lucknow, Ipswich.
10 219, Daly, Umballa, Galton.
9,901, Wallabjahbad Confederacy, Bangalore, Colinaghoussa.
9,041, Tom and Jerry Sutna, Sandial.
3,248, G. C. M., Madras, Sinbad.
24,005, Spes Amicus, Delhi, Columbia.
22,123, Indus, Rawulpindee, Titan.
5,131, Rajghur Confederacy, Rajpootana, Primcesaultier.
9,074, Birch, Bombay, Elvetham.
18,327, Woolloomooloo, Bombay, Bickerstaffe.
19,265, Hope Confederacy, Midnapore, Diamond.
11,650, Our Lucky Honeycombe, Calcutta, Malta.
14,461, Central Office P. W. Confederacy, Assam, Destruction.
25,055, E. Dubois, Saran, Lord Byron.
8,141, Going back Again, Calcutta, Asteroidal.
2,802, Biffin, Agra, St. Cloud.
8 485, Luck, Calcutta, Extravagance.
1 911, Braw Micklejohn, Peshawur, Pelopennesus.
20,389, Grant and Grant, Madras, Sheldrake.
2,369, Boltonian, Assensole, Effingham.
21,106 Oliver, Satara, Parmesan Old Maid.
1 009 Orang Puttie, Rangoon, Mandrake Jungfrau.
8,643, Shvies Law, Rangoon, Saumur.
856 Fredrick Peere, Meerut, Hinchingbrook.
20 752, Game-leg, Jubbulpore, Mandrake, Fair Morose.
2,379, A. B. Y. B. Rawulpindee, Mandeville.
18 589, Aubrey Malcolm, Assam, Monachus.
3,722 Sky Blue, Confederacy, Rothspore, Reveillon.
18,674, The Athenians, Calcutta, Auckland.
921, Jean, Secundrabad, Waterloo.
15 859, Two Alexanders the Great, Calcutta, Robroy.
8,5 8, The two Miserables, Calcutta, Morier.
22 254, Firefly, Meerut, Lady Miller.
17,764, Daly, Simla, Chamant.
22 853, Miss B. Scott, Lahore, Pivonnett.
12 346, Taylor, Calcutta, Dauntless.
13,243, C. A. J., Debroghur, Boniface.
9,741, Johnson, Hurda, Kidlington.
7,320, Hodgkinson, Loodianah, Hemlock.
1,221, Clanar, Martin, Nynee Tal, Tantalus.
13,507, O. R., Bombay, Hyndland.
1,600, Dixey, S Cawnpore, B. C. B. Y. Brother to Bird-on-the-Wing, sister to General Peel.
14 894, Lucky Dog, Calcutta, Warren Hastings.
25 814, Dum Viro Spero, Calcutta, Adamite.
18,407, Impecunious, Coonoor, Grey Friar.
2,794, Rattray's Confederacy, Calcutta, Triton
10,412, Carlingford, Calcutta, Door Grant.
10,495, Sanguinary Cove's Confederacy, Jumalpore, Lady Golightly.
15,366, Percy Montgomery, Lord Clifton's Affinity.
10,303, J. B. and Co., Surat, King Alphonso.
7,037 Williamson, Calcutta, Pernambuco.
15,785, House Confederacy, Lahore, Palestine.
11,627, Beaver, Umballa, Fieldfare.
11 408, Eve, Lahore, Burgomaster.
5,997, Pips, Lucknow, English Archer.
7,4 8, Mary Ann Moore, Sutna, Glen Arthur.
4,279, Tan Gallop Confederacy, Allahabad, Ostregor Silkstone.
6,423, Chudderghaut, Hyderabad, Avontes.
10,079 G. C., Lucknow, Diplomacy.
25,005, Nipper, Umballa, Tacite.
9,624, W. Craw, Calcutta, Mandrake Timaru.
9 603, Cuddapah Confederacy, Cuddapah, the Czar.
2,664 Daisy, Allygurh, Boidar.
11 193, Norton, Goalundo, The Corsair.
8,106, Baby Nye, Doonkie, Amneris.
25,261, Dum Viro Spero, Calcutta, Bay Athol.
7,859, Sure to Win Confederacy, Calcutta, Cock Robin
12,473, Margaret Elizabeth, Bombay, Fidelia.
16 545, Peru Lahore, King.
11,653 Grace, E. B. Railway. Excellence.
5,978, Symons, Ceylon, Affleck.
1,523 Nauch Dass, Calcutta, Atlantic, Cable.
2,588, Are-des Ambo, Palunpore, Ex inguisher.
4,360, Lizzie Burton, Rajpootana, Lord Abbot.
6,724, Jack, Bombay, Don Carlos.
3 946, Lombarde, Madras, Magnet.
2,099, Bob and Dug, Umballa, Achilles.
5,099, Melvor, Kandy, King Tom Awhorn Blosom.
12,841, Frank, Cawnpore, Jagellon.
8,744, The Pegu Pilgrims, Rangoon, Octavius Cæsar.
10 311, Aristocrat, Simla, Doctor Gully.
2,652, Puget, Ferozepore, Macaroon.
20,990, Self and Friend, Calcutta, Azami.
374, Local Lincoln Confederacy, Jullundur, Militant.
20,330, S. C N. and P. K M., Calcutta, Glorious.
16 591, Laleacs, Bombay, Mussopan.
3 271, V. and G Lucknow, The Chetta.
13,981, Tom and Jerry Confederacy, Calcutta, Shilleagh.
844, Etor, Jubbulpore, Brandon.
16,966, E. M. A. B, Umballa, Jacobin.
4,206, Hailes, Umballa, McMahon.
15,777, Our-mercury Confederacy, Calcutta Standard
4 277 Cross, Meerut, Young Rosaire.
9,032, Micka Confederacy, Gorackpore, Merry Agnes.
21 909, Green Lancer, Mussoori, Poly Dorus.
3,900, Wright, Jullundur, Ebiddorroch.
1,834 Daddy, Calcutta, Hilarious.
8,203, Blundering Bess, Bombay, Knight of the Trigger.
69 115, Young Sluggers Confederacy, Bombay, Idrus Nancy Thormanby.
13,950 J. A. L., Calcutta, Brown Prince.
8,755, The-happy-go-Lucky, Calcutta, Don Juan D. Austria.
9,912. Woods, Koilkuntta, C. Sealskin Camerino Primrose.
21 837, Lost Again, Lucknow, Peterbort.
23,193, Malabar Confederacy, Cannanore, Fleur de Bis.
20,639, D. Agra, Bugle.
5,308, Eincz, Meeaneer, Sir Michael Costa.
10,491 Sanguinary Coves, Jumbpore, Illustrissimus.
22,285, Devil's Own, Assensole, Kino.
21,558, Waghorn, Ajmere, Antiseptic.
4,181, Mayne and Wishaw, Lucknow, Lord Athol.
24,458, Idstone, Jagnagur, Reguias.
872, Isabel Beauchamp, Bombay, Lucchero.
21,472, Joe, Rangoon, Manill.
5,458, Baltic, Berar, Altion.
24,942, Gicom, Umballa, Orleans.
155, R. N., Calcutta, Central Fire.
12,419, Nawrojee Ardaseer, Bombay, Town Hill.
1,311, Civil and Military, Baroda, The Rover.
15,636, Rutwar, Rajpootana, Queenstown.
9,564, Whymper, Mussoori, Benjamin.
13,837, Hit or Miss, Allahabad, Monkshood.
3,444, Lucky Number, Confederacy, Calcutta, Easton
24.062, Splurge Caroda, Rigoletto.
21,092, Jamsetjee, Bombay, The Soldaw.
12,438, Hopeless Bill, Agra, Hadrian.
5,792, R. C. C. Guidi Baronet.
9,495, Chipsi, Jhansi, Swing.
17 430, Little B B, Bahramghat, Orthos.
14,905, Happy Thought, Calcutta, Plunger.
14,982, Chillumchee, Peshawur, Deacon.
2,876, Byrne and Haswell, Bombay, Charles Edward.
25,034, Spud Confederacy, Calcutta, Balmoral.
7,411, Tajjak, Simla, F. by Hermit, Mabille.
16,090, Jhansi, Confederacy, Calcutta, Colt by Lowyder, dam by Wild Dayrell.
4,326, R. A., Bangalore Confederacy, Bangalore, Clodomer.
14,967, Happy Thought, Calcutta, Collegian.
6,812, Colony, Bakloh, Colt by Melbourne, Ischia.
25 148, Lawrie, Allahabad, Colt by Macaroni Reginella.
12,896, W., Agra, Jollification.
2 291, A D., Secunderabad, Prince Giles the 1st.
8 587, Good Luck, Calcutta Passe Partout.
10,124, Lizzie, Bombay, Grand Templar.
23 202, Walters, Bandikin, Paris.
17,334, Pat, Sitapore, Leopold.
13,721, Shajehanpore Confederacy Shajehanpore Philemon.
2,231, Mrs. Williams, Simla, Filly by Parmesan Rigolbach.
5,718, Wish to Win, Kurrachee, Brown, Marquis.
15,396, Snake and Sodawater Confederacy, Calcutta Catgut.
11,815 Jewesbury, Ceylon, Captain Cuttle.
16 0 6, Bound to Win, Kotree, Rosbach.
18 1-7 Fakin Confederacy, Sahibgunge, Covenanter.
18 728, Draper, Kotree, Touchet.
8,764, The Bastie, Confederacy, Bastie, Colt by Parmesan, Daskin.
2348, Braden, Pond, Julpigoree, Prior of Prado.
4,4 9, Our, Cawnpore, Colt by Maudrake, The Thane.
1,7.0, R. H. P. Jullunder, Talma.
17,192, Little Albert, Calcutta, Silvio.
10,210, Mary and Cecile, Rampoorah, Colt by Jove Spec.
22,93, Morison, Calicut, Pilgrim's Progress.
8,960 O. Q. P, Allahabad, Ellerton.
12 64, Oroon, Calcutta, Desdichado.
18 94, Dhiseen, Lahore, The Pelegrimo.
18 916 The Devil's Confederacy, Simla, Baro.
18,944, The Devil's Confederacy, Simla, Colt by Parmesan, Mary Morning.
5,288 No Luck, Lahore, Beawrepaire.
12,661, Steam Boiler Confederacy, Calcutta, Sleipnir.
23,485 Doctor Sheddon, Nagpore, Bonnie Prince.
3,934, Alexander, Rungpore, St. Anthony.
4,750, Surprise, Ranike, Monte Carlo.
16,358, Edwin, Calcutta, Father Mathew.
19 494 Harley, Rajkote, Athelstone.
17,726, Dunghey, Bombay, Fier-a-Bras.
14,643, Cos, Colombo, Prince.
54 693, Bower, Ajmere, Seesaw, Ridams dam.
8,985, Chardon and F. A. Landale, Berthampore, Rifle.
8,380, Siam and Thibet Confederacy, Agra, Marshall Neil.
5,393, Aunt Sally, Khandeish, Polly Craven.
24,254, Harrington, Unao, Ploermel.
19,082, Tylerstail Bird, Agra, Helter Skelter.
25,152, Little But, Simla Cartridge.
3,301, T and W, Bombay, Vesiwe.
18,358, Kate, Gorackpore, Woburn.
17,368, Gas Cachar, Kearsage.
25,193, Nuttall, Sylhet, Kimbolton.
17.963, The Mug, Calcutta, Baron Oxford.
6,686, Cursetjee Boomla, Bombay, Golden Linnet.
15,695, Woman's Rights Confederacy, Assensole, Fairfax second.
17,966, Rugby, Lahore, Colt by Speculum Momento.
1,041, Winifred, Calcutta, Warrenby.
23,543, Gin and Brandy, Meerut, Go Bang.
1,969, Anderson, Calcutta, Doublon.
19,084, Tyler's Jail Bird, Agra, Capilliere.
11,493, Hotspur Confederacy, Simla, Knight of the Shire.
4,251, Deesa Telegraph Confederacy, Deesa, Queen's Herald.
14,283, The Tan Gallop Confederacy, Allahabad, The Bloman.
24,222, Skipsey, Bombay Colt by Parmesan, Dam by Knight Kars Attack.
20,952, Matty, Dum Dum, Colt by Poller, Finland.
2,681. The Brahmin-e Sweep, Cuttack, Southeran.
19,885, T. Confederacy, Aden, Colt by Camerino Arbutus.
4,767, Now or Never, Allahabad, Tantrum.
2 4 6, Westlake, Bombay, Sidonia.
19 934, Oakum, Calcutta, Colt by Mintmore, Venus.
25,137 Moses Murderr, Jacobabad, Hidalgo.
1,441, Stickphast, Calcutta, Forty Winks.
8,908, M. J. W. Confederacy, Mozufferpore, Kingscierl.
9,927, Gipsy Countess, Calcutta, Monk.
2,308, Mordelina, Bangalore, Herbalist.
21,349, The Bandicoot, Jullundur, Midlothian.
889, Gunpatram's The Boy, Broach, Marigold.
20,783, Pat Katree, Harbinger.
12,561, M. Lucky, Agra, Forest Queen.
4,163, Rogers, Cawnpore, Norwich.
14,560, T. B. T. G, Assensole, Aurelius.
2,344, Gorham, Umballa, Prince of Orange.
21,342, C. S. R., Rangoon, Acteon.
2,477, Cooper, Calcutta, The Ancient Mariner.
4,627, Muff and Loo, Deesa, Woodridge (late Roll Call).
18 314, Sweet Lips, Simla, Palmer.
638 Dennis, Delhi, Babie Charles.
15,825, Carbolic Acid Confederacy, Lahore, Palmetto.
6 662, Tigris Confederacy, Madras, Chevron.
9,676, Wells, Chinsurah, Julius Lactus.
16,539, Bowie Knives and Shirt Tails, Lahore, Brocade.
12 960, The Exile's Hope, Calcutta, King Clovin.
18,405, Vix, Akola, G. B.
25,283, Dum Viro Spero, Calcutta, Felix.
18,365, Eleven Thirty Three, Bangalore, Colt by Trumpeter, Miss Sarah.
2 119, Kingfisher, Mooltan, Colt by Red Gauntlet.
11,561, J E. B., Allahabad, Thunderstone.
500, Stapleton, Calcutta, Duchess of Edinburgh.
3,337, G. C. M, Madras, Waldemar.
11,872, Five Fool Purneah, The Field.
5.413, Five Humbugs, Bombay, King of Spades.
13,533, Ruttledge, Budson, Grendon.
6,538, Q. S. Almorah, Allyre.
1,091, Girasime, Secundrabad, Colt by Trippomier, Spinx.
2,674, Anson, Nainee Tal, Gladiatore.
10,297, Cardezio, Calcutta, Baldrecbio.
16,365, Crow, Purneah, Colt by Trumpeter, Hecate.
10 676, Major Vincent, Mhow, Pozlvn.
1,327, Brown Boots, Nusseerabad, Wonderland.
2 600, Kitty, Delhi, St Vitus.
8 692, Bats, Lucknow, Zither.
14,914, Happy Thought, Calcutta, Lady of the Sea.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

THE POPE AND GERMANY.

ROME, MAY 24.

Daily receptions are being held at the Vatican by the Pope of bands of pilgrims of all nations who are pouring into Rome, and who come offering presents and money. His Holiness in receiving some German pilgrims made a speech on the occasion, in which he compared the Emperor of Germany to Attila.

PRINCE BISMARCK'S VISIT TO BERLIN.

BERLIN, MAY 24.

An active exchange of diplomatic communications between Berlin and the German Ambassador at the Italian Court has followed on the return of Prince Bismarck to Berlin, and his interview with the Emperor William. Prince Bismarck took his departure for Kissingen tonight.

FRANCE AND GERMANY.

BERLIN, MAY 25.

The Berlin semi-official journals have assumed a hostile tone towards the new French Ministry.

RELATIONS BETWEEN GERMANY AND ITALY.

The diplomatic relations between Germany and Italy are at present very intimate.

DEMONSTRATION OF THE SOFTAS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, MAY 24.

A demonstration is being made here by the Softas, who demand the dismissal of the present Ministry.

Advices from the seat of war in Asia Minor state that the Turks have landed a Corps of Circassians at Adler (?) without meeting any opposition.

THE AGITATION AMONG THE SOFTAS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, MAY 24.

Constantinople has been placed in a state of siege.

The demonstration of Softas, which has just taken place here only numbered 2,000 men. A deputation of five of them was admitted to the Turkish Chamber of Deputies, and demanded that certain modification should be made in the Ministry.

THE GOVERNOR OF ARDAHAN.

A Court martial has been ordered upon the Governor of the fortress of Ardahan with reference to the retreat of the Turkish forces from that place before the enemy.

CONCENTRATION OF ROUMANIAN TROOPS.

The troops of Roumania are moving towards the west, and 85.0 0 of them are already concentrated on the Upper and Middle Danube.

THE CONDITION OF THE DANUBE.

The river has settled down, but it is not probable that the passage can be made before the middle of June.

THE MAIL.

LONDON, MAY 24.

The Bombay mails of the 7th instant arrived at Brindisi yesterday.

LONDON, MAY 24, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

The London Cotton Market has been flat.

Fair Dhollera.................... 4 11-16d.

The Manchester Market has been unchanged.

3 per cent. Consols for account...... 94⅞.

5 per cent French Rente, 1872 104

Bar Silver.......................... 54.

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

Reserve of Notes	£10 900,000	Inc.	£ 400,000
Bills Discounted	£19,300,000	Dec.	£ 100,000
Bullion	£24,900,000	Dec.	£ 100,000

The proportion of the Reserve to the Liabilities is 40 13-16.

Arrival.—iRnaldo.

LINE REPORT.—MAY 25.

Cable right to Fao. Turkish line right to Pera Persian line interrupted beyond Tiflis on Indo-European Company's lines, Russian Crown lines, however, available at certain hours.

WEATHER REPORT.—MAY 25.

(Madras Time.)

CANNANORE, 5 P. M.—Weather fair, wind N.W., ther. 91, bar. 29.93.

CARWAR, 5 P. M.—Weather fine, wind NW. 4, ther. 87 bar. 30.9.

MANGALORE, 5.40 P. M.—Weather cloudy, wind N.E N W.

TUTICORIN, 5 P. M.—Weather squally, strong, wind S., ther. 90. bar. 29.

VINGORLA, 5 P. M.—Weather clear, wind W. moderate, ther. 94.

WAR TELEGRAMS.

NEW arrivals by the mail and other steamers will find the War Telegrams of each week, with the leading articles on the War from the daily *Bombay Gazette*, conveniently arranged in the Indian Supplement to our Overland Summary, published every Monday.

Yearly Subscription to Summary with Supplement...Rs. 12 } (Indian postage free.)
Single Copy ... .Annas 4

H. E. the Governor of Bombay gave an official dinner at Malabar Point yesterday evening in honour of the Queen's birthday. Fifty-two gentlemen sat down to dinner. After the cloth was removed, His Excellency gave the health of "The Queen and Empress of India" which was drunk with all the honours.

H. E. the Governor does not, after all, leave Bombay for Kattywar till to-morrow evening. Colonel Hancock, Mr. Mathew, and Mr. Buckland, Private Secretary, go with His Excellency Sir Richard's principal object is to see for himself what extensions of the railway system of Western India are needed in Guzerat and Kattywar.

IT is settled, we hear, that General Burrows is to be the new Adjutant-General of the Bombay army. Colonel R. Baigrie, C. B., will succeed General Burrows as Quarter-Master General. We hear it is probable that Major Pottinger will be appointed to act as Deputy Quarter-Master General during the absence on leave of Major Hogg.

THE *Times of India* says it is "in a position to contradict" a statement made by the *Bombay Gazette*. Naturally; that is our contemporary's invariable "position;" and we hope he will consistently maintain it, for, if he contradicted us less frequently and with more intelligence and discrimination, the public might be disposed to attach some weight to his contradictions.

CAPT ASHE, who was well known in Bangalore during the period when the King's Dragoon Guards were quartered there, and who may still be remembered by many in connection with his zeal for the Thespian art, is, we learn, to be tried in Scotland for perjury and fraudulent bankruptcy. Captain Ashe, after leaving the K. D. Guards, was appointed Deputy Governor of Perth Jail, which he vacated a short time back.

WE regret to notice the sudden death at Belgaum of Captain Butler, of the 2nd (P. W. O) Grenadiers, which was followed almost immediately by that of his wife. A correspondent, writing from Belgaum on the 23rd inst., says:—"Captain Butler was all right on Saturday evening, but while sitting in the mess verandah when rain was falling he caught cold. After returning to his house he was seized with diarrhœa during the night, but went to mess again on Sunday morning. He became worse during the day. So late as 6 P. M. the medical officers did not consider his case a serious one, but at eleven he died in a fit. Two medical gentlemen were in attendance. The news was broken to his wife, to whom the shock proved fatal, as she was too weak at the time to bear the news." Captain Butler was well known in Aden. For some time he had charge of Perim Island.

A GENTLEMAN well acquainted with Nuwara Eliya, favours the *Ceylon Observer* with the following expression of opinion regarding the circumstances which may have contributed to the death of Sir Wm. Hackett:—"I am afraid that the servants at the rest house get the water of the river for drinking purposes, and I know that besides the scavenging of the bazaar the river is polluted by the dejections of the bazaar and coolies who come in from the estates for provisions, &c. Sir William Hackett left Colombo on Tuesday week, May 8. Probably he went direct to Nuwara Eliya. If he did, then the cholera which has killed him must have originated in Nuwara Eliya itself. I do not remember to have heard of cholera attacking a Nuwara Eliya resident or visitor before. Is it not the first case of the kind?"

ALL around Bangalore, says the local paper, the ryots are busy ploughing their lands; for the rain that fell during the past week has had the effect of saturating all the parched fields to such an extent as to facilitate primary agricultural operations. Hitherto those ryots who had bullocks and a cart plied for hire at the railway station, and the grain merchants had no difficulty in finding transport for their bags, but now carts are at a premium, as many of the cart owners have taken to the plough. A few showers more will see the raggy sown, and we hope that the crops and harvest this year will turn out well. The late fall of rain has been general throughout the province. Between Coopum and Cadgoody on the night of Friday week the rain came down in torrents.

THE railway authorities have received one lakh and twenty thousand rupees on account of the costs incurred for the Mysore State towards the conveyance, &c., of Government passengers and articles to Delhi, including the special trains employed on the occasion for the use of his Highness.

A SUM of £10,000 has been paid to the late Mr. Margary's representatives as part of the indemnity recovered from the Chinese Government for the outrage on the exploring party to which he belonged.

THE *Indian Mirror* gives the following picture of our countrymen. It is scarcely flattering:—"An Englishman is nothing, if not a voracious eater. He sits five times in the day to eat. What with the early tea, a scanty breakfast, the agreeable luncheon, the substantial dinner and the light supper, his carnal appetites are in a perpetual course of fulfilment. To deprive him of one of these would be a piece of exquisite cruelty, indeed. To use a homely Bengali expression, an Englishman has understood his stomach most well of all things in the world." Looking at India, the Englishman must have conquered on a good full stomach. Nothing else could account for his success.

AN American correspondent of the *Times*, referring to reports that American naval officers have taken service under the Porte, asserts that, "during the war in America several officers, who then held commissions in Her Majesty's Navy, served both in the Confederate Service in command of blockade runners, and also in the United States Navy, having, as they acknowledged, been tempted to enter the latter service by the certainty of high pay and the prospects of prize money. I was myself on two different occasions during the war shipmate with officers holding temporary appointments in the United States Navy who at the time were holding commissions in Her Majesty's service, and drawing pay for the same. One of the officers who served with me was in the Royal Navy and showed me his certificates from the commanding officer of one of Her Majesty's Channel cruisers; the other officer also exhibited to me his certificates from the commander of Her Majesty's gunboat, Hugh Rose of the Indian Navy, attached to the Persian Gulf Squadron. I may add that, as the officers served under assumed names, Her Majesty's Government had no knowledge of the matter. What, then, induced officers in the British Navy to seek service under other flags may induce them to do so under the flags of Russia and Turkey at the present day."

THE following are Dr. Maclean's observations, as contained in the Madras Administration Report, on the strength, pay, and prospects of the members of the Civil Service in that Presidency:—"The strength of the Covenanted Civil Service stood at 154 during 1875 76, and its monthly cost during the same period averaged 2 03,000 Rupees. If the relation borne by these figures to those for area, population, and revenue raised be examined in this and other Administrations, the comparison will show in favour of the Madras Presidency as regards economy in the employment of covenanted agency.' The only two Administrations in which the leading statistics are sufficiently similar to those in Madras to enable a comparison to be instituted are the Bombay Presidency and the North-West Provinces of Bengal. In these cases the strength and cost of covenanted agency is about the same as at Madras, or if anything somewhat in excess. Bombay, however, including Scinde, has only half the population of Madras, and the North-West Provinces have only half the area; while in either case the revenue against which to spend is considerably smaller than in Madras. No event of note occurred in connection with the Civil Service. Slowness of promotion continues to be experienced to a considerable degree in the middle and junior ranks of the service, owing to the abnormally large number of officers who entered it in the years 1862, 1863, and 1864."

HERE are the views of a native journal on the question which is agitating the zemindars of Bengal, as to the legality of the demands which are made upon them by the new Public Works Cess Bill:—"If the zemindars admit that Lord Cornwallis's settlement has been to them a blessing unprecedented in the history of British rule, that they are indebted to it for their honour, wealth, enlightenment, and most of the other social and political advantages they enjoy, they should, in their instinct of self-preservation, if for no higher reason, cease to displease the Government whose protection means to them the perpetuity of their rights and prosperous condition. Taxation there must be, as long as additional requirements for the preservation and improvement of the land present themselves, and the burdens of that taxation must fall on those best able to bear them. The landed aristocracy undoubtedly forms the latter class, and economy and justice necessarily first point to them as those who can most conveniently come to the rescue of the State. If this view, however, involves the violation of legal and moral contracts, let the question be argued out by lawyers before a competent Court of Justice, and both the Government and the zemindars abide by the issue. Let this livelong quarrel be decided once for all. But so far as the abstract merits of the case go, we can but quote the maxim—'To whom much is given, from him much is expected.' This is sound principle not only according to religion and morality, but also justice in the ordinary affairs of life."

A PRIVATE letter informs us (*Madras Mail*) of the disgrace of General Scoboleff, one of the luckiest Russian heroes in Turkistan. Our readers may remember the dashing *reconnaissance* made by this officer in the year previous to the Khivan campaign, from Krasnovodsk across the desert to within a few miles of Khiva. The exploit, which gained Scoboleff his Colonel cy, aroused the jealousy of General Pon Kaufmann and made him, it is said, his bitter enemy. A brilliant marriage, and the pushing of his interests by powerful friends at St. Petersburgh, smoothed matters for a time, and Scoboleff was chosen by the Governor General of Turkistan to accompany Mr. Weinberg, of the Russian Foreign Office, on a mission to Kashgar in 1875. This mission, according to Mr. Schuyler, had for its object the embroilment of relations between the ruler of Altishahr and Russia, and was merely preparatory to an aggressive move on the territories of Yakub Beg. However, as events turned out, disturbances broke out in Kokand, and Scoboleff took a chief part in the operations which resulted in the annexation of this Khanate to Russia. At the termination of the campaign, he was promoted to General, and appointed Governor of the newly occupied province of Ferghana; but the whirligig of fortune now compels him to undergo the fate of Tchernaieff, Romanoffsky and others of his predecessors in Central Asia. After all, there appear to be some drawbacks to the brilliant chances which Russian officers in Asia have of becoming General officers before thirty!

THERE having been a good deal of democratic talk lately concerning working-men as candidates for the Chambers, the *Revue Anecdotique* reminds us that Alexandre Dumas *pere* in 1848 issued the following address to the free and independent electors of the Seine:—

To working men.—I stand as a candidate, and demand your suffrages. These are my titles: Without counting six years of education, four years at the law, and seven in an office, I have worked for twenty years ten hours a day—that is to say, 73,000 hours. During those twenty years I composed 400 volumes and thirty-five plays. The 400 volumes, published at 4,000 copies and sold at 5 f. each, or 11,853 000 f., produced—for the compositors, 264,000 f.; for the pressmen 528,000f; for the paper-makers, 683 600 f.; to commissioners, 1,600 000 f.; to carriers, 100,000 f.; to reading-rooms 4,500,000 f.; to artists, 28,000 f. Fixing the daily salary at 3 f., as there are 300 working days in the year, my books have given during twenty years this salary to 692 persons. The thirty-five plays each performed 100 times produced, one with the other, 6,360,000 f.—to the directors, 1,250,000 f.; to decorators, 210,000 f.; to dress-makers, 149,000 f.; to proprietors of theatres, 700,000 f.; to musicians, 157,000 f.; to the hospitals (? x), 630,000 f.; to bill-stickers, 80,000 f.; to supers, 350,000 f.; to firemen, 70,000 f., to tailors, 50,000 f., &c. My plays have kept 347 for ten years in Paris and 1,041 persons in the provinces, without counting cabmen, &c. Plays, books, &c., have furnished work to 2,260 persons. Belgian forgers and foreign translators are not included. ALEXANDRE DUMAS.

The above was written in 1848, and Alexandre Dumas did not die till 1870, in which year he prepared his book on cooking, which is full of menus, anecdotes, and recipes for the making of dishes from the panther cutlet to the "lapin gaulois" (*sic*) or Welsh "rabbit."

As we read the report of Mr. Elliott on the Backergunge cyclone the feeling possesses us (*Madras Times*) with almost irresistible force, which overwhelmed us seven months ago when we first heard of the disaster, and that was a sense of the awful cruelty of Nature, the utter heedlessness of human life exhibited by great forces which seem to act in blind fury, the cruelty exhibited being utter and as heedless as that displayed by men when with a kettle of boiling water they annihilate myriads of insects—ants—in a nest. We do not wonder that, to a mind like John Stuart Mill's, in which the religious element had never been fostered—religious emotion therefore, remaining in him a seed capable of infinite expansion, but, encased in a hard shell, remaining undeveloped—the terror and pain of nature rather than its winsomeness and its pure pleasure, should have been predominant. But we must not pursue our enquiry through these channels, fascinating though they be, and we take leave of the Report with a firm conviction that Meteorology *is* a science—*malgre* Sir George Airy; and that if less entrancing than Astronomy, for instance, is yet likely to be more practically useful in saving life and in averting disaster. Is it altogether impossible to suppose that some day—twenty generations hence perhaps—men will have become so wise, mind will have so thoroughly dominated matter, that even atmospheric currents shall be under control, and that such a double disaster—positive and negative—as that of October last, shall be rendered impossible? Or that, if possible, only so through the neglect of "the man at the instruments," who will be liable to punishment for inattention to duty? If not, why not?

THE Paris correspondent of the *Pioneer* writes:—"Fully a dozen unhappy persons have committed suicide during the week. It seems quite natural in Paris that old women in attics and poor men in blue blouses should take ready means of rushing out of life. No one speaks of such suicides, but when a person of rank and one well known in society, a lady especially, does the suicidal deed, it becomes matter of great gossip. The Countess de Prebois was, I think, a German by birth, who married a French officer of distinction, and was left a widow a few years ago. The lady was good-looking, of considerable private means, and moved in the first circles. Her age was nearer to forty than thirty, and, thinking she would be happier with another companion, she engaged herself a few months ago to a gentleman of good position. I believe the period of marriage was already fixed. But a few days ago he sent her back some little present and a cold letter. An explanation was called for, and it appeared that some cold-blooded scoundrel, with whom the Countess had, probably, a too intimate flirtation some years ago, sent a letter to her intended, stating his prior claims. The unhappy lady wandered in and out of her mansion in the Avenue de la Grande Armee for a whole day, seemingly a prey to some great trouble of mind or anxiety. In the evening she sent her maid downstairs on some excuse, and a detonation was soon after heard. The Countess had used a small ivory handled revolver, and fired into the very centre of her forehead. They found the weapon near her, and also a little hand-glass marked with her coronet and cipher. She had used this to mark well the point of application of the muzzle of the pistol. The wretched lady was barely able to say she did the deed herself. She lingered in great agony for several hours. The Church of St. Honore in the Avenue d'Eylau, was crowded during her obsequies. All classes and both sexes in Paris doat on a sentimental suicide of this kind."

THE *Madras Athenæum*.—"So far away from the scene of action as we are, it would be impossible to endeavour to rightly estimate the facts of the serious collision that has now happened between Republican France on the one hand, and the Marshal with the army at his back, and coquetting equally with Bonapartists, Orleanists and the Church, on the other. We are told that the scene in the Chamber on Saturday last partook of the wildest excitement, before the adjournment was voted, and that pains were taken to prevent discussion. We are also told that the Republican Party have issued a Manifesto urging the nation to firmly uphold the Republic. As France has learnt much, suffered much, endured much, since the troubles of 1848, the December massacres of 1852, and the ignominious collapse of the Second Empire in 1870; the struggle this time will be deeper in intensity and endurance than when the sons of France on the two former occasions paid with their life-blood and that of their wives and children for their opinions. It is not a question of Socialism or of the Reds that is now to be fought out. Rather, it is the momentous issue whether all free life is to be stamped out of France, servility to reign supreme, and, as in Germany, the country is to become the latest instance of that most melancholy of political retrogradations, a pure military despotism. This time the French nation has leaders who have been tried in the fire, who can boast of having suffered for their political faith. A conspiracy may be on foot to seize on the national power, but we do not think it will succeed; we doubt whether it has even a chance. And Marshal MacMahon cannot cast off the rope from thinking sentient France, and commit himself to the same course of disaster and shame his predecessors have trod before him. This time we think France is awake. It cannot be that so true and gallant a nation shall be submerged before the waves of advancing desolation and misfortune."

COL. HUDSON'S COMPLAINT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have to thank you for your courtesy in at once giving publicity to my communication. The Railway referred to is the East Indian Railway from Madras to Bombay.*

While on the subject, I may also mention that I travelled with the Patriarch of Antioch, who had a letter desiring all the officials to treat him with the greatest civility and attention. Instead of this we met with more rudeness than I have ever experienced in the wilds of Armenia, and should the Patriarch choose to bring an action against the Company, I shall have great pleasure in supporting him, and giving testimony as to what occurred *en route*. With renewed thanks,—I remain, &c., J. H. HUDSON, Lt. Col.,
Bombay Club, May 25. Grenadier Guards.

[* Colonel Hudson must mean the Madras and the G. I. P. Railways.]

AN EXPLANATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Referring to the communication which has appeared in your paper of this morning, the writer, in quoting an extract from my "Journal of Travels in India," appears to have misunderstood the observations therein made regarding the ignorance of ryots respecting some of the rights they possess under the British Government. In using the expression *saheb lok*, I never for a moment meant European officers or gentlemen whose duty requires them to travel in districts, as the writer has very uncharitably supposed.

Without saying a word further on my part, I beg to quote the following from the review of my journal, written by two very able, judicious, and thoughtful men, to whom I have to express my gratitude for the correct interpretation they have put upon my observations.—I remain, &c.

ARDASEER FRAMJEE MOOS.

Bombay, May 24.

Bombay Gazette, 24th *November* 1871.

Bifurcating thence to Bombay through the territories of Holkar and Scindia, in our own Presidency, at the very threshold of their travels, Mr. Ardaseer's party stumbled upon ryots who knew not their proprietary rights (no pun appears to have been intended), and who sullenly and slavishly suffered travelling Britishers to plunder them of their sugarcanes "or anything they came across, without paying for it." Mr. Ardaseer has given this story to illustrate the ignorance of the ryots and the rapacity of the "conquering race" and the doubly barrelled discharge is far from being ineffective. There is unfortunately little doubt that whenever the *saheb lok* (as Mr. Ardaseer calls them) travel, they are the cause, intentionally or not, but yet the cause of some oppression on the villagers, who are despoiled of supplies *nolens volens*, and who may never get the payment, which, however, is charged by the oppressing servants to their innocent masters.

The Indian Economist, 21st *December* 1871.

Though this description is somewhat exaggerated, inasmuch as we do not believe that many *saheb-lok* resort to such a rapacious practice, yet it is not altogether uncommon to hear such complaints in the Mofussil villages, were occasionally, some one probably belonging to the loafing fraternity, or some silly fellows "out of mere fun," or, as is more frequently the case, the subordinates or servants of public officials *do make* their purchases without the knowledge or sanction on the part of the latter, without paying for them at all or without paying the full price asked for them. If ignorant shopkeepers in such cases forthwith trace the acts to Government itself, as done under its implied sanction or authority, it is not to be wondered at, and hence these travellers have, we think, done a good service in informing the ryots of what is due to them, and clearing the character of Government from the ignorant, but mischievous imputations cast upon it.

CHURCH MUSIC.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The choir-master of Holy Trinity Church and myself are as sensible of the imperfect state of the choir as your musical correspondent "Nerves." Will he kindly help us to improve it? We need a few "disciplined" voices. Meanwhile, we are doing our best and ought not to be blamed for that.—Yours, &c. CHAS. GILDER,
May 25. Minister of Holy Trinity Church.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

"Fusbos, give place:
You know you have'nt got a singing face."
Bombastes Furioso.

SIR,—I sympathise heartily with your correspondent "Nerves." I, too, had the misfortune to form one of the congregation at Trinity Church last Sunday evening, and I have not yet recovered from the terrible effects of the Litany solo with which we were inflicted Mr. Gilder ought really to dispense with the services of his choir-master and also to get some one of his school boys to read the lessons, if he wants a continuance of goodly attendance at his services. The precentor has no pretensions whatever to a voice, and it is positively distressing to hear him attempting to lead the church singing; and as for his reading—(he exhibits a flagrant disregard of commas and semicolons, and seems very uncertain as to the distribution of the letter *h*, to say nothing of the very dreadful manner in which he pronounces such words as *much, bush*, and *put*)—his monotonous drawl is almost as good as a mild dose of tincture of opium, for it invariably exercises a somniferous influence on the school children and choir particularly. VICTIM.

A LANGUID LIQUIDATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—About two years ago a company was started called the "Oomrawuttee Cotton Mills, Limited" which promised to be successful. The state of the money market and dissensions among the promoters brought the company into liquidation eighteen months ago, before a single article had been ordered and before anything else was done beyond calling in the first call of Rs. 250. One would think it would not take one month to complete a liquidation of this kind. Nevertheless, hardly creditable as it may appear, after eighteen months the liquidation is not completed, and I for one have not as yet had returned the amount of the first call paid by me. As friendly reminders do not seem to have any effect, I take the liberty to call thus publicly upon Messrs. Perozshaw M. Mehta and Cowasjee Jehangeer Jussawalla for an explanation, the shareholders having shown them confidence by appointing them liquidators. A SHAREHOLDER.

THE PARSEE MATRIMONIAL COURT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE".

SIR,—It was with mingled feelings of regret and surprise that I read in this morning's *Gazette* the report of a divorce case decided in the Parsee Matrimonial Court. I could hardly persuade myself to believe that the report, as printed, was true; but a friend of mine proved to me the verity of the report, and also showed the absurdity of the English law of divorce. Let me illustrate what I mean. A very generously forgives his wife for having gone astray the first time. She taking advantage of that forgiveness, enters into an illicit intercourse a second time; and A then, with his usual mild nature, instead of doing her any harm as many men would have done, only sends her away from his house. She after some time goes to the Police Court to sue her husband for maintenance There A is told to sue for a divorce, but in the Parsee Matrimonial Court the poor fellow's troubles begin. Here it is that the robber of his happiness triumphs over the robbed. The judge hears the evidence, is satisfied as to the guilty doings of the woman, and yet he gives his decision in favour of the guilty woman—on the ground that A was once merciful to her. The woman, then, more emboldened by this success makes her re-appearance in the Police Court, and repeats her old story to the Magistrate. The Magistrate orders A to give his wife a part of his income. Here ends my illustration.

We poor Parsees are being befooled when we are forced to regard such absurdities as law. We grant indulgence to our fellow creatures, and we are punished on that score. ANTI-REFORMER.

** Our indignant correspondent has evidently lived until now in blissful ignorance of the fact, that benevolence and good nature are often rewarded in this world with contempt and ingratitude.—ED. B. G.

THE LATE M. GALLET.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your contemporary's correspondent "R. I. P." resorts to a mode of argument too often characteristic of men who, knowing that facts are against them, descend to unfounded assertions. "R. I. P." says that the late M. Gallet was given employment in the French Consulate because he was destitute, and that this being the case he fails to see what meanness there could be about it. This is all twaddle, for how can M. de Bousignac, or even his champion "R. I. P." explain away the mystery of "Chancelier substitut" and pauper. Does French charity go so far as to disgrace France by putting a pauper at the head of her Chancellerie, for according to "R. I. P." it would appear that poor Gallet was a pauper when he joined the Consulate in 1875, that he remained a pauper all the time he was representing France in the absence of his superior, and that he died a pauper while still in the employ of the *tricolore*. How untrue, also, to try to make the public swallow the statement that the man was an Englishman, and to say that he was a native of Jersey is also untrue. Gallet had never seen Europe; he was born of French parents at Reunion, and he did not even speak English. Further, Gallet was possessed of papers showing his nationality, and if these are among his effects left at the Consulate when he proceeded to hospital, my assertions can be proved. But I can prove in other ways that he was not British, but French, that he was *Chancelier Substitute du Consulate de France a Bombay*, and that he did not consider himself on sufferance at the French Consulate, and that in this capacity he was buried as a pauper by the English Government. TRUTH.

SPORTING.

WESTERN INDIA HUNT RACES.

ENTRIES, 15TH MAY.

POONA HUNT STAKES.

Mr. Anderson's .... b a h ......Fatty.
Major Utterson's ...... b a h ......Deception.
Mr. Tinley's.............. b a h ......Merodach.
Mr. Elliot's ....br a h ......Pirate.
Mr. Jackson's ....gr a h ......Sportsman.
Royal Confederacy's ... g a h ......Hap-Hazard late Tommy.

HOG HUNTER'S PURSE.

Mr. Hotham's ....br aus m...Empress.
Mr. Elliot's................gr aus m...Camelia.
" ....br aus geld...Touchstone.

TALLY-HO STAKES.

Mr. Hotham's ....br aus m...Empress.
Mr. Elliot's ....gr aus m...Camelia.
" ....br aus geld...Touchstone.
Mr. Joyner's ....c c geld...Outcast.

E. L. ELLIOT, Lieut.,
For Honorary Secretary.

BOMBAY.

ANCHOR LINE.—The s.s. Sicily, Captain Frank Harbord, will sail to-morrow evening with Mrs. Pendlebury and family, and Mrs. Tudball and family as passengers for Liverpool.

THE captain of the steamer Timor, which arrived in harbour on the 24th instant from Calcutta via Tellicherry, complains that on the 23rd instant he passed about fifty boats, sailing outside the port, which had no lights.

SHIPMENT OF COTTON.—The quantity of cotton shipped from the port of Bombay to foreign external ports and foreign Indian ports during the month of April amounted to 1,83,951 bales, weighing 7,21,00,308 lbs. or 91,964 candies, valued at Rs. 1,78,87,879.

ANOTHER RAPID PASSAGE.—The s.s. City of Baltimore, Captain Thomas Collins, arrived here early yesterday morning from Liverpool, having made the passage in 24 days, with the following passengers:—Dr. B. Evers, Major P. J. Rivers, Mr. H. Mason, Mr. C. H. Sterndale, and Mr. J H. Ducksely. This steamer will sail again for Liverpool on the 9th proximo.

TRANSLATION OF THE PEHLVI BOOK ENTITLED THE DINKURD.—The *Satya Mitra* states, on reliable authority, "that the Trustees of the Parsee Punchayet Fund have discontinued to give further support to the Dinkurd's translation, which was undertaken by Dustoor Peshootun Byramjee, and two volumes of which have already been published and issued."

THE CHARGE OF CHEATING.—The Eurasian, named Peter Wallace *alias* Thomas Walton, was brought up on remand, and charged yesterday before Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee with cheating three separate parties, and thereby dishonestly inducing them to deliver to him certain sums of money. The prisoner admitted the truth of the charges, and on conviction he was sentenced to an accumulated term of eighteen months hard labour in the Common Jail.

THE GOLD-FIELDS OF WYNAAD.—The prospecting company a short time since sent home three tons of stone from their claim. The assay made shows an out-turn of just two ounces of gold to the ton. The Wynaad reefs are rich in gold, but there is evident among those interested an accountable indisposition to move forward boldly in the matter. Every assay yet made has proved that the gold is present in large quantities, quite enough to yield a profit second to none of the richest mines, yet everything hangs fire!

SETT TARACHUND GUNSHAMDAS, a rich banker now staying in Bombay, gave an entertainment on Thursday evening, at his residence at Tardeo, to a large number of European and native gentlemen. The bungalow and its compound were tastefully decorated and lit up in splendid style. There were amusements and a native nautch. Amongst those assembled were the Hon. Mr. Rogers, Sir Frank Souter, Kt., C.S.I., Messrs. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, the Nawab of Baila, Tapidas Varjdas, Eduljee Rustomjee, Byramjee Nusserwanjee Sirvie, Captain Searle, &c. The company did not break up until about 3 o'clock the following morning.

THEFT OF ORNAMENTS.—Yesterday, at the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee, a goldsmith, named Lania Rama, was charged with the theft of sundry gold ornaments of the collective value of Rs. 797, the property of one Yennoo, woman. It appears that on Thursday morning last the prosecutrix reported to the Police the theft of the said property, and that she suspected the prisoner, who was a lodger in her house, of the theft. Thereupon Mr. Superintendent Goulden proceeded to a house at Camateepoora, where he arrested the prisoner on the same evening with all the property in his possession, and he was about to depart by steamer to his native country. The prisoner admitted the charge before the Magistrate, and upon prisoner's confession, he was convicted and sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

THE LATE MR. PALLONJEE'S ESTATE.—It may be remembered that in a suit filed in the High Court at Bombay by Cowasjee Pallonjee, son of the late Mr. Pallonjee Pestonjee, of the Adelphi Hotel, a consent decree was made between the parties, in terms of which the deceased's property was to be sold at a private sale, at which both parties were at liberty to bid. The private sale was accordingly held on Thursday last at the offices of Messrs Jefferson and Payne, Church Gate Street. The highest bid was made by Cowasjee Pallonjee, to whom the stock-in-trade, furniture, &c., of the "Adelphi," the "Adelphi Family," and the "Victoria" Hotels were knocked down for the sum of Rs 69,200. The purchaser is responsible for a liability of Rs. 12,000 in respect of the Victoria Hotel premises.

A NEW BORN CHILD ABANDONED BY ITS MOTHER.—On Thursday night, at about 11 o'clock, a new-born male child, apparently of European birth, was picked up by the Police alive and well, packed up in a card-board band-box, covered over with a sheet of brown paper which formed a lid, and which was lying by the side of the entrance gate to the Convent Day School on the Mazagon Road. The child was lying on a small cotton quilt, and was wrapped up in a portion of the body of a lady's silk dress, of a drab colour. From the appearance of the child it seemed as if every attention had been paid to it immediately after its birth that was necessary, but it appeared as if it had been brought and left in the place where it was found in rather a hurried manner. The child was at once forwarded on to the J. J. Hospital, and is doing well under the care of the matron of the said hospital. The Police are instituting enquiries for the mother of the infant.

TOASTING THE QUEEN.—The inmates of the Strangers' Home were all called to the front on Thursday, and were informed by Mr. McCarthy, the superintendent, that he had received from the hon. secretary, Colonel Disbrowe, one bottle of beer per man with which to drink Her Majesty's health. Mr. McCarthy, after explaining how he would like the wishes of Colonel Disbrowe carried out, distributed the ale, and one of the inmates, calling the others to order, proposed "the Queen" coupled with a few appropriate wishes for Her Majesty's health and continued prosperity, which was drank with three times three. The Royal Family came next, and here the hurrahs were simply deafening. The same individual then, in appropriate language, proposed the health of the gallant Colonel Disbrowe and his family with three times three, which was received with long and continued cheers; then followed the committee and benefactors of the institution, and, lastly, the health of Mr. McCarthy. The meeting then came to an end, with the national anthem well played on a concertina.

THE WEATHER IN THE BAY.—The following is an extract from the log of the P. and O. steamer Khedive:—"18th May—Heavy gale, put ship's head S. E. Dead slow. Gale continued with violent squalls, and heavy rain till 6 A. M. Bar. 29·55, and then commenced to moderate. 19th—Bar. 29·72. Noon set course and full speed. 20th—Bar. 29·80. Midnight, fresh breeze and high sea. Arrived in Madras roads at 10 A. M. Experienced storm. Shipped some very heavy water over all, until we hove to; afterwards ship behaved splendidly, taking in very little water. No damage done to ship or cargo.

SUICIDE BY A EUROPEAN.—A Mr. Harvey, an assistant in the firm of Messrs. Peirce, Leslie and Co. at Calicut, committed sucide by shooting himself dead with a pistol on the evening of the 23rd inst. No reason can be assigned for the perpetration of this rash act. It is generally believed that Mr. Harvey was delirious at the time—this deliriousness being brought on by fever contracted at Palghaut, where he went about visiting the estates and only lately returned to Calicut. The deceased lately appeared to be better, until yesterday when the fever took a different turn. He called one of his servants and ordered him to go and get the doctor immediately as he was feeling bad—and as this order was being carried out, he went to the dressing room and washed his face. The report of a fire-arm was immediately afterwards heard by a servant outside, who on running to see what the matter was, found the deceased lying quite dead on the floor, with a pistol in his hand. The shot was fired through the mouth, and the bullet passed by the back of the head and cracked the skull. Mr. Harvey's remains will be interred this evening in the Protestant Cemetery. It is about 18 months, I believe, since he joined the firm of Messrs. Peirce, Leslie and Co.

RAILWAY RECEIPTS.—From the beginning of the year to the 24th March the gross receipts on Indian railways have amounted to over two crores and ninety-nine lakhs—an increase, that is, of more than 65¾ lakhs over the receipts for the same period of last year. Out of this increase, over 54 lakhs were made on the E. I. R., the G. I. P., and the Madras line; the receipts on the G. I. P. alone having increased by Rs. 22,37,148.

A CASE OF HASTY BURIAL.—The Bombay correspondent of the *Madras Times* is responsible for the following:—"The particulars of a strange case have come to my knowledge, and as I have had them authenticated some good might ensue by my giving them publicity. I do so not only in the interests of those immediately concerned, but *pro bono publico*. The case concerns the European General Hospital. A Mr. H. Harle, a Government *employé* from Jubbulpore, came down some little time ago on sick leave to Bombay, bringing his family with him. His wife, being taken very ill, was sent to the European General Hospital at Bombay, at her own request. The husband visited her regularly both morning and evening, except on the 4th instant, when he was detained at home by some domestic occurrence. On the following day he visited the hospital at about 5-30 P. M., and to his inexpressible grief and surprise, was told by one of the female patients that his wife had died that very morning, at 10 o'clock and was taken to the cemetery at half past 3 o'clock, that afternoon for interment. Harle himself, I may mention, was at the time an out-door patient under Dr. Pinkerton's treatment, and according to his statement gave the doctor his address about a fortnight before his wife's death, so that there could have been nothing to prevent his being communicated with on her decease. The unseemly hurry in which the unfortunate woman was removed from the hospital to her last resting place at Sewree should have been avoided, and the bereaved husband saved the double blow. The mysterious somebody who is always responsible in such cases ought to be brought to a sense of his shortcomings, and warned against any recurrence of such disgraceful mismanagement. Those unfortunate items of humanity who depart this life in the wards of our General Hospital, and who have no friends to give them a decent burial, are charitably allowed what our benefactors call a pauper's funeral."

EXODUS FROM MAHABLESHWUR.—His Excellency Sir Charles and Lady Staveley have arranged to leave Mahableshwur for Poona on the 7th of June. General and Mrs. and the Misses Primrose have engaged phaetons for the 2nd June. The Hon. Mr. Gibbs and the Hon. Mr. Justice Kemball leave Mahableshwur on the same day. All the early days available are now filled up in the books of the dak contractors, as an early monsoon is expected this season. The hills will this year be cleared of their visitors at an earlier date than usual.—*Deccan Herald.*

THEFT OF A VALUABLE GUN.—We heard at the Railway station on Wednesday evening, that on the previous day a handsome double barrelled gun, valued at Rs. 1 000, had been stolen at Lanowlee from Mr. Payne, of the firm of Messrs. Jefferson and Payne, solicitors, by a European loafer and a Portuguese man. The thieves proceeded with the gun to Khandalla, where they sold it to Private Peters of H. M.'s 2nd Queen's Royals, who is now a convalescent at that sanitarium. The telegraph wires were at once put to use, and the railway and Bombay police were communicated with an order that the European and Portuguese might be arrested. They are probably by this time in the custody of the police. It was said that Private Peters has been placed under arrest pending inquiry, as it was supposed that he must have known that such a valuable gun could not have been offered for Rs. 20 unless it had been stolen. We believe Mr. Payne was stopping at the Lanowlee Hotel, but we have not heard from what place the gun was stolen.—*Id.*

THIRD CLASS ACCOMMODATION.—We think that the man who determines to travel third class, not because his means will not permit him to travel more comfortably, but because he declines to pay three or four hundred per cent. additional and unnecessary expense, simply to purchase the respect of a railway guard, or a little tutored flattery, is a man to be commended. If he be an European or an Eurasian, we think the railway authorities should not subject him to the indignity of being crowded in with thirty or forty natives, but that the same principle which dictates to them the advisability of reserving compartments for native females, should dictate to them also the humanity of treating in an equally tender manner, the Christian or the white whose necessities direct his cheerful submission to inconvenience and discomfort. We find, however, that taking the railway lines from Jhelum to Madras, from the North to the South of India, this treatment of Europeans and other third class passengers is only exhibited upon one line—the Great Indian Peninsular; and we hope, therefore, that this Company will soon follow the generous principle adopted by its sister undertakings, in setting aside a reserved compartment for the particular class of passengers to which we have alluded. —*Madras Athenæum.*

A WAY TO MAKE DEBTORS PAY UP.—It has often occurred to us as strange that in all the improvements that have been made of late years in the practice of the Courts in India with a view to economy and speed in the administration of justice, the simple and effective process called "a debtor's summons" has never been extended to this country. It has been used in England for many years now, and is said to have proved most effectual for the intended purpose of compelling the payment of debts which are not disputed. And we should think that such a process would be of very great benefit to the traders and others in Calcutta and elsewhere, where so much credit is given, and where it is so difficult to recover small sums from up-country residents. Many a debt is now lost by the unwillingness of the creditor to bring a regular suit, and the trouble that would be entailed in recovering a small amount, as, even if a decree is obtained, it may be practically useless, from inability to enforce it. But in the remedy we suggest, the creditor has simply to make an affidavit of his debt, and upon that summons is issued calling upon the debtor to show cause why he should not pay, or be made a bankrupt within eight days, or so. This summons might be served through the post (by registered letter), and if the debtor did not pay, or show sufficient cause, he would be made a bankrupt at once. Many a debtor in an out-of-the-way place in the mofussil now thinks he can risk a plaint being filed in a regular suit with impunity, and some may even rush through Calcutta on their way to England, knowing that they will be out of reach of the sheriff long before a decree can be obtained. But they would probably think twice before risking the issue of a debtor's summons, and would attend to requests for payment if they knew that it was in the creditor's power to get them adjudged insolvent. We commend this subject to the attention of the Traders' Association.—*Englishman.*

UNWISE ECONOMY.—Viceroys might do something to check a monstrous abuse of economy by setting their faces sternly against the practice—only too common in all Departments—of seeking favour and notoriety by retrenchments. The thing has become a positive evil. It originates almost always, we should say, with mediocre men who can find no other way of bringing themselves to notice than this, and the effect of encouraging the practice is to fill the Government Departments with men of that calibre. We are no advocates of needless extravagance, to which, indeed, our own pockets must contribute, but there is a limit to economy as to most things, and when economies are made a passport to promotion and advancement of individual interests, we think that limit is reached. We have heard public officers often say that it was with fear and trembling that they dared to send in estimates of expenses absolutely needful for the effectiveness of the establishments they were responsible for, and this ought not to be. A Government Department ought to be either efficient or non-existing, and it is poor economy which would keep it as a makeshift between the alternatives. The statistics of the Medical Department show what mischief economy run mad or artful has played with one service. Russia, a country we Englishmen are wont to abuse as semi-civilised, has a medical man to every 14,116 of the population, whereas India, with all the tall talk there is about paternal Government, has but one to 60 000. The impression in England, we believe, is, that every mild Hindoo has an English medical man near at hand provided for him free of expense, but that is the effect of the vermillion pencil. *We* deal with fact, not with fiction, and the averages are as we have here stated. Indeed, we are begining to lose all faith and confidence in Indian economists and Indian economies, and are almost inclined to believe that there is neither the one nor the other; that both are shams in short, and perhaps dangerous shams as well.—*Madras Times.*

THE AL-FRESCO CONCERT.

MDME. TASCA'S second Al-fresco Concert will take place in the Victoria Gardens this evening. An attractive programme is published, and no doubt a pleasant evening's entertainment will be obtainable.

DAVE CARSON'S MINSTRELS.

WHEN Mr. Dave Carson compares the emptiness of his "house" to his own condition after a two days' rigorous fasting, or claims equal honour with Sir Richard Temple for having rivalled Sir Richard's "discovery" of a famine in Bengal by finding a scarcity of theatregoers in Bombay, it is not difficult to detect good cause for the slight bitterness of spirit that lurks beneath the raillery. He has really been treated, during his present visit to Bombay, very shabbily. His entertainment is a capital one, comprising a large amount of laughable humour with excellent ballad singing, and yet he can only command very miserable audiences, worse than we have seen attend repeatedly at far worse performances. On Thursday night, for instance, there was as good an entertainment as one could wish to see, performed before some 40 or 50 people. The first part consisted of the regular "Christy" concert, in which Messrs. Carson, Norman, Arnold Ferrell, and Norville took part. The four last named are all high class singers, and they sang their respective songs in the most satisfactory manner. Mr. Norman sang "Meet me, gentle bright-eyed Bessie;" Mr. Ferrell, "Tis but a little faded flower;" Mr. Arnold "Dear old land I'm leaving;" and Mr. Norville, "Hark, the drum." There were also two comic songs, one sung by Mr. Norville, entitled "The wonderful musician," and the other, by Mr. Carson, a paraphrase of "I'll strike you with a feather," into which were introduced some humorous references to the affected inanities of a certain style of young Anglo-Indian of the present day. During the intervals between the songs, Mr. Dave kept up a wonderful fire of jokes and puns which never flagged, and which kept his hearers in continued good humour. The "Christy" portion of the performance concluded with a sort of vocal sketch in which Mr. Carson faithfully and most humorously portrayed the peculiarities and eccentricities of the Dak Gharrie drivers and passengers, familiar before the introduction of the iron horse. After an interval of ten minutes, Mr. Arnold, who has a splendid bass voice, sang "The Sea is England's Glory;" and that wonderful young actress and dancer, Little Etta, followed as a blythe daughter of Erin, with a beautiful brogue, who sang about "Teddy's Ring," and danced an Irish lilt. The pathetic ballad "The Blind Boy" was then sung by Mr. Ferrell, and the inimitable and energetic Dave next appeared in one of his laughable character sketches, which never fail to elicit hearty applause. Little Etta put in another appearance, this time as a messmate of "Jack Bowline," in which character she sang a nautical song and danced a hornpipe, and after Messrs. Norman and Arnold had sung together "The moon has raised her lamp above" and had appeared in a quarte the with Messrs. Norville and Arnold for the rendering of "By Celia's Arbour," the performance was brought to a close by Mr. John Morris's rapid changes of character and costume.

MARINE COURT OF ENQUIRY.

A MARINE COURT OF ENQUIRY will be held this day at the Fort Police Court at 11 o'clock A.M. into the circumstances connected with the collision between the ship East Lothian and the mutchwa Towkully. While the former vessel was working out of this harbour on the evening of the 21st instant, she came into collision with the Towkully laden with grain bound for Ajnweel, sinking the latter with the loss of two lives. W. Webb, Esq., Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, John Gibb, Esq., Commander of the ship Thomasina MacLellan, and the Hon. Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengalee are appointed to conduct the investigation.

DIVINE SERVICE.

HARBOUR SERVICE.

THERE will be Service on Sunday morning, the 27th, at 11 o'clock, on board H. M.'s Hulk Semiramis. Officers and men are invited to attend.—D. J. MACKEY, Harbour Chaplain.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

PUBLIC SERVICE will be held at the following places during the coming week:—

Falkland Road Hall, Byculla; No 2, DeanjLane, Fort: and at Mazagon, on Sunday, 11 a.m. and 6 p.m.; Monday, 7-30 p.m.; Thursday, 7-30 p.m. All persons are cordially invited.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, SONAPORE.

DEDICATION SERVICES.

TRINITY SUNDAY, 27TH MAY 1877.

11 A.M.—MORNING PRAYER, AND CELEBRATION OF HOLY COMMUNION, WITH SERMON.

Introit—Hymn 160, Holy! Holy! Holy!
Before Sermon—Hymn 158, All hail, adored Trinity!
Offertory Hymn, 102, Have mercy on us.

6 P.M.—EVENSONG AND SERMON.

Anthem—Hymn 398. Christ is m de the sure Foundation.
Before Sermon—Hymn 160. Holy! Holy! Holy!
After Sermon—Hymn 215, The Church's one Foundation.
The Offertory for the Annual Monsoon Repairs of the Church.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

THE PAPER CURRENCY.

Simla, 18th May 1877.

READ the Report of the Head Commissioner of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency, received on the 21st April 1877.

OBSERVATIONS.

The average amount of notes issued by the Paper Currency Department outstanding in circulation during the year was Rs. 11,35,26,621, being more by Rs. 68,22,550 than the average of 1874-75 (Rs. 10,67,04,071), but less by Rs. 13,69,460 than the average of the five years 1871-76 (Rs. 11,48,96,081).

The average circulation in 1875-76 may be considered to be a fair normal amount undisturbed by any special circumstances. The total money reserves in the Government Treasuries and in the Presidency Banks during the year were moderate, and no special circumstances are known to have occurred which were calculated to inflate the circulation beyond the actual immediate requirements of the country.

As remarked last year, the Paper Currency system of British India is believed to be based on sound principles, the convertibility of the notes at the places of issue being absolutely secured. Facilities are, indeed, given for the encashment of the notes elsewhere than at the place of issue, (1) by the law, which requires that every note, wherever issued, shall be payable at the Presidency town of the Presidency within the limits of which as defined under the Paper Currency Act, it is issued; and (2) by executive orders under which (a) all notes, wherever issued, are received everywhere as legal tender against the Government and at all railway stations, and (b) silver is given for notes at most Government Treasuries.

The circulation of the Paper Currency of India may therefore, be held to be self-regulating, and its amount to depend, not upon any State interference, but solely upon the requirements of the people; in this aspect, the steadiness of the circulation during recent years is remarkable, the lowest point reached since 1870 even under the influence of the great and rapid outflow of the Government reserves in the operations against the Bengal Famine being Rs. 9,20,06,685 (March 15th, 1874). The maximum circulation during the same period was Rs. 13,66,08,720 (15th May 1872); but this was during a time of inflation, which lasted from January 1872 to January 1873, and which was due to the investment, in January 1872, of 2½ crores of rupees of the Currency Reserves on the occasion of the discharge of the Five per cent. Loan of 1856-57.

The maximum circulation in 1875-76 was Rs. 12,16,12,235 (on the 22nd September 1875), the minimum Rs.10,86 66,280 (on the 7th May 1875). The maximum in the preceding year was Rs. 11,32,76,075 (on the 7th February 1875), the minimum Rs. 9,22,14,880 (on the 7th April 1874); but the circulation was, at that time, still under the abnormal influence of the rapid depletion of the Government balances for the operations against the Bengal Famine. Comparing the calendar years 1875 and 1876, the latter year shows a slightly lower minimum, viz., Rs.10,53,22,945 against Rs. 10,66,86,280 in 1875. Both these calendar years may, however, be considered normal years, and the difference, in each, between the maximum and the minimum circulation of each year, Rs. 1,74,13,135 in 1876, and Rs. 1,49,25,955 in 1875, may be regarded as a fair measure of the ebb and flow of the metallic reserves of the country out of and into the Treasury of the Currency Department according as coin is required for the purchase of produce in the interior, or is redeposited after fulfilling that duty.

Only 132 lakhs of rupees of notes were issued against silver bullion during the year, against 455 lakhs in 1874-75. The measure adopted for the relief of the Treasury in consequence of which all bullion intended for the Mint now passes through the Currency Department, was not introduced till November 1876; its effects will be reviewed next year.

Under the peculiar requirements of the law to which reference has been already made, Allahabad and Lahore notes were cashed in Calcutta to the amount of Rs. 2,74,58,850, being Rs. 16,17,845 more than last year. The extent to which the law thus throws upon the State the cost of remittances from Upper India to Calcutta is not fully shown by these figures, as the authorities are sometimes driven to make arrangements with remitters, the result of which does not appear in the transactions over the counters of the Currency Department. Whenever the exchange between Calcutta and Bombay makes, as it often does, the remittance of coin from Bombay to Calcutta expedient, remitters have it in their power, by presenting their coin brought from Bombay, to the Currency Department at Allahabad, to compel the State to pay the cost of its transport from Allahabad to Calcutta. And it is frequently convenient to do this at once, without insisting upon the intermediate form, and so save trouble both to the Currency Department and the remitters. It may be questioned whether the operation of this provision of the law is reasonable or convenient.

The transactions with the public in Home Circle notes were rather smaller in 1875-76 in 1874-75, thus—

	1874-75.	1875-76.	Less in 1875-76.
Notes issued ...	68,25,78,763	62,69,70,815	5,56,07,945
Notes discharged...	63,66,57,570	62,17,81,655	1,48,75,915

The decrease of issues appears to have been almost entirely in the notes for Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 10,000. All the smaller denominations except the Rs. 100 notes show increases.

The number of notes cancelled and not re-issued increased from 3,094,083 to 3,500,318, or from 65 per cent. to 66·43 per cent. of the whole. The Governor General in Council hopes that the departmental authorities are careful not to cancel notes needlessly, especially in Calcutta, where more than half of the whole cancellations took place. Some explanation should be given of the rapid increase in the number of notes cancelled in Calcutta as follows: it may probably be connected with remittance transactions:—

Daily average number of notes cancelled in Calcutta.

1872-73 ...	...3,773	1874-75...	...6,478
1873-74 ...	...4 853	1875-76...	...8,303

The average daily number of notes cashed in Calcutta has increased from 8,686 in 1872-73 to 11,659 in 1875-76, or by only 34½ per cent.; the average daily number cancelled from 3,773 to 8,303 or by 120 per cent. The Governor General in Council especially desires to know why it was necessary to cancel 913 of the 996 notes for Rs 10,000 received in Calcutta: the wear and tear from circulation of these notes must be very slight.

The daily average turnover of notes continues to be much larger in Calcutta than at Bombay, or, of course, elsewhere, thus—

	Cashed.	Issued.
Calcutta, daily average ...	11,659	11,306
Bombay, ditto ...	4,107	4,136

This is understood to be due to the practice of the Bank of Bengal in Calcutta of re-issuing no notes that it receives, but paying all into the Currency Department.

Explanation is required of how it happened that, on the 31st March 1875, no notes for Rs. 10,000 of the Calcutta Circle were in circulation. The Statement No. II shows that these notes, which, for many purposes, must have a special convenience, are much more used in Bombay (issue 4,601 notes) than in Calcutta (issued 935 notes). The Head Commissioner should ascertain and report the cause of this.

It has been noticed that under the requirements of the law, notes for Rs. 2,74,58,850 issued at Allahabad and Lahore were cashed in Calcutta. In the same way, notes for Rs. 62,76,540, issued at Calicut and Coconada, were cashed at Madras and notes for Rs. 73,91,815, issued at Nagpur, Akola and Kurrachee, were cashed at Bombay. Besides this, notes for Rs. 1,85,30,715 were cashed at offices other than the place of issue, in excess of the requirements of the law. Thus. Rs. 596,63,920 was remitted from one centre of issue to another through the Currency Department as compared with Rs. 6,16 82,885 last year.

Moreover, notes were cashed for all comers throughout the year, at 105 treasuries and usually at 47 treasuries more, at only 27 treasuries was this accommodation seldom available; notes for Rs. 4,74,74,715 were thus issued at the Government treasuries in exchange for silver, and notes for Rs. 3,52,80,715 were cashed at such treasuries. These transaction are much larger than the corresponding figures of 1874-75, in which year notes for Rs. 4,15,59,890 were issued and notes for Rs 2,89,17,665 cashed.

Altogether, it is evident that the Government Currency notes, though they are not, strictly speaking, intended for the purpose, do largely fulfil the functions of an instrument of internal remittance.

It is interesting to observe that, though Rs. 1,11,970 were paid under bonds of indemnity, for lost notes during the year, not a single claim has yet been made good against the Department for lost notes thus paid. In his future Reports the Head Commissioner will be good enough to state the total number and amount of lost notes paid from the beginning of the system to the end of the year of report, and the total number and amount of claims preferred for the payment of notes thus discharged, as well as of such claims (if any) made good.

The continued absence of forgery is satisfactory.

Small silver to the value of Rs. 28,57,979 was supplied to the public during the year through the Currency Department, being more by Rs. 9,71,721 than the amount thus disseminated last year.

No additional Currency Agencies were opened during the year; the transaction at the 21 Agencies opened previously amounted to Rs. 59,52,40 0 against Rs. 45,05,300 in 1874-75 and Rs. 49,61,560 in 1873-74.

The net profits of the Department amounted to Rs. 20,32,190 as compared with Rs. 19,80,151 in 1874-75 and Rs. 19,15,668 in 1873-74.

Mr. E. F. Harrison directed the operations of the department, as Head Commissioner, throughout the year, to the entire satisfaction of the Government of India, which has always reposed complete confidence in Mr. Harrison's management of the Department, and never found this confidence misplaced.

BLACK BOY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "STATESMAN."

SIR,—Many of your readers will remember the waler Black Boy who was brought to England from Calcutta in 1874, and I write now to recount his victories at the Croxteth Hunt Steeplechases held near Liverpool on the 21st inst. He never would be elected on the score of symmetry to be a prize-winner amongst English-bred horses, nor even amongst walers, except on the ground that "handsome is that handsome does," but still others' taste may be at variance with mine On the 21st he was undoubtedly the best performer and over a rather heavy three-mile course, carrying in one instance 13st. 10lbs., in the other 14st. 3lbs. He had all his horses beaten a mile from home, and frolicked as in fresh as paint, looking as though another three miles would give him pleasure, and another stone or so of weight no inconvenience. None will be misled, I hope, by this account, and imagine that Black Boy now stands in the front rank of English Steeplechasers, for all such were barred, still he did what was asked of him gallantly, and has added not a little to the prestige of the colonials.

PATHFINDER.

BELLIGERENTS AND THE SUEZ CANAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "TIMES"

SIR,—The possibility of Russia desiring to send her vessels of war through the Suez Canal has seemed to some people not unlikely to occur, and the question has been asked whether she can do so. The transit through the Canal and its approaches is governed by the concession of the 5th of January, 1856, which regulates the relations of the Canal Company with the Government of the Khedive, and through it with that of Turkey. The following is sufficient of the text of Article 14 to show how the case stands:—"Art. 14. We (i.e., the Khedive) declare solemnly for ourselves and our successors the Great Maritime Canal from Suez to Pelusium, and its dependent ports, open for ever as neutral ways to every commercial vessel proceeding from one sea to the other, without distinction, preference, or exclusion either of persons or nationalities, subject to payment of dues, &c." Russian traders can clearly pass under this clause without let or hindrance, even though a state of war exists between Russia and Turkey, since it would be a manifest contravention of the concession, to the detriment of the Canal Company, if Turkey were, by the exercise of belligerent rights, to impede the transit of such vessels. But since there is no privity with other nations, the Sultan could, with the concurrence of the Khedive and the Canal Company, not only exclude all Russian vessels, but even those of any other nationality. As regards vessels of war, there is no stipulation whatever. The Government of Turkey may exclude those of any Power it pleases, and, as a matter of course, would those of any nation with whom it might be at war. Lord Derby threw out a suggestion for the neutralization of the Canal. It is not probable that the Turks would be very ready to agree to a transaction which would have the effect of bringing an addition to the Russian Fleet from the East, where it is harmless, to the Mediterranean, where it might take some part, at least, in the war.

But what if the world were started one morning by hearing that the Russians had established a blockade of the port of Suez or Alexandria to be raised only if their ships were allowed to pass? It would require too much of your space to discuss the complications which such action would involve. The circumstances are such as the world never saw before. Two maritime ports, each the indispensable outlet to an ocean washing neutral States in no way concerned with the affairs of their possessors, liable to be closed at the pleasure of a private trading company, and subject to international laws made for harbours abutting on land in which belligerents or neutrals directly communicating with them are alone interested.

Clearly the case calls for the immediate intervention of all who are standing aloof from this unrighteous quarrel; and who knows but it might bring them so closely together as to enable them still further to limit in the cause of humanity the action of the two nations now committing suicide unrestrained by the rest of the world?

London. CHARLES MAGNIAC.

SIR FREDERIC GOLDSMID ON THE FOLLY OF STIMULATING MUSSULMAN FANATICISM.

(*Daily News.*)

THE new number of the Journal of the Royal United Service Institution contains a valuable lecture by Sir Frederic Goldsmid, with the title Islam, from Constantinople to Calcutta. We are warned from time to time that the folly and rashness of the Opposition in venturing to speak their minds about Turkey during the recess—they have been as silent as the Sultan himself could desire in Parliament—has stirred up a danger of the first magnitude in India. The standard of the Prophet, it is said, is about to be raised, and the heart of every faithful Mussulman will go with it to the war. If it comes to be believed in the East that England is on the wrong side, or likely to be on the wrong side, in this tremendous struggle, we shall have to confront 40,000,000 of disaffected subjects in India. The proclamation by the Sultan of a conflict of religions would injure us, it is said, far more than it can injure the person against whom it would be launched. We, next to the Sultan, have a larger number of Mussulman subjects than any other Power, and their concealed hostility may prove more formidable to England than their open enmity can prove to Russia. It is satisfactory, amidst a host of warnings of this sort, to come across the common-sense statements of Sir Frederic Goldsmid. He does not deny or ignore the possible existence of danger from the Mussulmans of India, but he does not suffer himself to be carried off his balance by the prospect. He looks the risk in the face, takes stock of all its proportions, and then says what in his judgment it really amounts to. This is a temper of mind which cannot be too highly commended to some of our contemporaries. It is to be wished that they would remember that in India the English are but a fraction of the population, and that when a minority has to govern a majority the first condition of success is that they should give no signs of being afraid. It cannot be said that this unmoved attitude has been consistently maintained by English politicians during the last six months. On the contrary, some of them have occasionally spoken as though we held India by the grace of the Mahommedan population, and the indispensable condition of continuing to hold it were to omit nothing that could win their good will. All that is known of Oriental thought and feeling must go for nothing if this is the true method of keeping India in subjection.

Sir Frederic Goldsmid, who, it will be conceded, speaks at least with some knowledge of the subject, says plainly that so far as there is any danger to be apprehended in India it is a danger of our own making. It is we ourselves, he says, who "have cherished and fanned the spark into a bright flame by Press controversy, by retracing on the historical page the old power and prestige of Islam, and by unguarded talk throughout the length and breadth of a vast Empire, infested by mischievous intriguers, whose profession is to find material for sedition." The Indian Mussulmans would have shown themselves strangely proof against flattery if they had not been excited by the importance that has lately been attributed to them. If Englishmen had never condescended to "print letters and indulge in speculations about Moslem hordes rallying round the standard of the Prophet in a *jehad*, or war against infidels," the idea would probably never have presented itself to the particular "Moslem hordes" with whom this country has to do. Even the danger which English imprudence has thus called into existence is of a contingent and problematical kind. It will not arise at all, Sir Frederic Goldsmid thinks, if England remains neutral in the present war, nor would it be averted by an active alliance with Turkey. The precedent of the Indian Mutiny is the best possible proof of this latter statement. Not twelve months after the British troops had evacuated the Crimea, Mussulmans and Hindoos alike rose against British rule in India, and it was the Mussulmans who showed themselves most active, most vindictive, and most cruel. "The fanaticism which, according to the most ordinary customs of man dealing with man, should have been for us, was turned against us." The reason is that an alliance with Turkey was not then, and would not be now, attributed by the Indian Mohammedans to an honest desire to support a good cause. It was set down, and would again be set down, to a fear of offending our own subjects, and the impression thus created of our weakness was, and would be again, more keen and lasting than any belief in our good dispositions. Sir Frederic Goldsmid thinks that there is danger to be apprehended in India if England were to join in active opposition to Turkey. But beside what we have already quoted from his lecture as to the origin of the danger, he warns Englishmen against taking for granted that the feeling out of which the danger would grow would be ubiquitous, or that at the worst it would be of more than partial influence. This is in all respects the language which it becomes an Englishman to use on this question. It would be foolish, after all the hints that have been sent from this country to our Mohammedan subjects in India, to hope that they will display no excitement at the reverses of Turkey, supposing that reverses be really impending over her. After it has been predicted that they will be discontented at the supineness of Great Britain in not espousing the cause of the Sultan they are bound, in common gratitude to those who have made them of such importance, to do something to justify the character given of them. But to speak as though our Indian Empire were at stake; to assume that the devotion which was too weak to save the native Mussulman dynasties from the assault of what in comparison with our present Indian army was only a handful of British troops will be strong enough to put British rule in peril out of sympathy with a dynasty reigning at Constantinople; to implore us not to do what we think right in Europe lest it should provoke rebellion in Asia—to do all this is to display a temper which is strangely different from that by which India was originally won for England.

The truth is that if once English writers or speakers were to succeed in convincing the Mussulmans of India that we consult their ideas and wishes, not as a means of governing them for their own good, but as a condition of retaining power for ourselves, we should be in very great danger, not, perhaps, of losing India, but of having once more to prove that we do not intend to have it taken from us. The first maxim of Oriental belief is acquiescence in what is inevitable and irresistible. That a thing has happened, and that there is no visible possibility of preventing it from happening again, is alike with Mussulmans and Hindoos the best attainable evidence of the Divine will. It is in virtue of this conviction that we hold India. Our Mussulman subjects have not chosen England as their ruler after an open competition among many possible candidates. They have accepted England as their ruler because they could not help themselves, and though their condition is immeasurably better than it was under Mohammedan princes, there is no evidence that they have yet learned to think so. It is essential to a country governed on this principle that its people should never dream that their wishes can go for very much in determining the policy of their rulers, except as regards strictly domestic and municipal matters. It is proper and reasonable to consider the opinion of our Indian fellow-subjects in choosing whether to raise a revenue by this tax or by that. It is not proper or reasonable to consider their opinion and determining what part we shall take in averting or guiding a European war. That is a question which must be settled with a view to considerations of which our Indian fellow-subjects can have no knowledge. What would be thought in England of a politician who implored the Government to mould their foreign policy on the undoubted fact that the Pope is the spiritual sovereign of the Irish people, or who warned us, as we value Irish allegiance, not to be found fighting against a cause which have been blessed at Rome? Of the two, as it seems to us, this would be a more plausible counsel than the one with which we have been dealing.

MR. STREETER,
18, NEW BOND ST., LONDON, W., GOLDSMITH.

18-Carat Gold LOCKETS........ from £1. to £20
18-Carat Gold BRACELETS ... from £5. to £50
18-Carat Gold CHAINS .... £4. 5s. per Oz.
18-Carat Gold BROOCHES ... £3. to £20.

Sole Introducer of 18-Carat Gold Ornaments.

LONDON MADE.

A Guarantee of the quality of the Gold is given to every Purchaser.

MR. STREETER.
18, NEW BOND ST., LONDON, W. WATCHMAKER.

GOLD WATCHES ... . from £5. to £150.
Timekeeping Guaranteed.
CLOCKS ... . from £3. to £100
For the Dining Room or Library.
CLOCKS.................. from £5. to £150
In Ormolu, for Drawing Room.

All English Keyless Watches are fitted with Brequet Hair Springs.

Mr. Streeter's Watches and Clocks being mathematically constructed in every part they are confidently recommended as the best for reliable timekeeping.

For full particulars see Illustrated Catalogues free by post

Price 3s. 6d.
"GOLD."
Legal Regulations for the Standard of Gold and Silver Ware in the different countries of the world.
Translated from the German of Studnitz and Edited with additions,
By EDWIN W. STREETER.
18, New Bond Street, W

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE: PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND ....£ 800,000

LONDON BANKERS
THE BANK OF ENGLAND,
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON,
AND
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

CURRENT DEPOSITS.
INTEREST is allowed at TWO PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balances.
Terms for Deposits at 7 and 14 days' notice and at 3, 6, and 12 months certain may be obtained on application to the Bank.
All Remittances should be made payable to the Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris.
A. RENAUD, Manager.
14, Rampart Row, W.

NOTICES.

Now Ready.
AN IDYLL OF THE APOLLO BUNDER.
PRICE ONE RUPEE.
May be had at the BOMBAY GAZETTE Office.

ALWAYS ON HAND, AT
P. GRANT AND SON'S,
2, RAMPART ROW,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
WHIPS, SPURS,
AND
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

HINTS ON GARDENING IN INDIA.
SECOND EDITION,
ENLARGED AND IMPROVED,
RS. 1-8-0; PACKING AND POSTAGE, ANNAS 4.
CAN BE HAD AT THE
EDUCATION SOCIETY'S PRESS, BOMBAY,
AND ALL BOOKSELLERS.

CONSUMPTION,
INDIGESTION AND WASTING DISEASES. The most efficacious REMEDIES are
PANCREATIC EMULSION AND PANCREATINE. The Original and Genuine prepared only by
SAVORY & MOORE,
143, New Bond Street, London.
Sold by them and all
CHEMISTS AND STOREKEEPERS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

Now Ready.
THE SECOND EDITION OF
THE POLITICAL ECONOMY
OF
INDIAN FAMINES.
BY ALFRED H. BROWNE.
PRICE ONE RUPEE.
May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S
CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES,
Nine Prize Medals, Paris, Vienna and Philadelphia.

PICKLES AND SAUCES,
JAMS AND JELLIES,
ORANGE MARMALADE,
TART FRUITS, DESSERT FRUITS,
PURE SALAD OIL,
MUSTARD, VINEGAR,
POTTED MEATS AND FISH,
FRESH SALMON AND HERRINGS,
HERRINGS A LA SARDINE,
YARMOUTH BLOATERS,
BLACKWALL WHITEBAIT,
PREPARED SOUPS IN TINS,
PRESERVED VEGETABLES,
HAMS AND BACON, IN TINS,
PRESERVED CHEESE,
OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE SAUSAGES,
BOLOGNA SAUSAGES,
YORKSHIRE GAME AND PORK PIES,
TONGUES, GAME, POULTRY,
PLUM PUDDINGS,
LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE

Fresh supplies of the above and numerous other table delicacies may be had from most Storekeepers.

CAUTION.
To prevent the fraud of refilling the bottles or jars, they should *invariably be destroyed* when empty.
Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands.
All genuine goods bear the names of Crosse & Blackwell on the Labels, Corks, and Capsules of the Bottles, Jars and Tins.

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL,
PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.
AGENTS—MESSRS. TREACHER & CO.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

LONDON JOURNAL.—GENERAL CONTENTS.

LONDON JOURNAL.—In addition to the best Novels by the best Authors has other features of surpassing interest.

LONDON JOURNAL.—General Articles and Essays on Literary, Social, Political, Topographical, Personal, and Historical Subjects, Illustrated with splendid views and life-like portraits of celebrities, living and dead.—The Cathedrals of England. Exterior and Interior Views have been given, with a full history of each and its traditions.—The Cities of the World. Engravings with Descriptions have been given of all the Capitals of Europe, and the Chief Cities and Towns in our Colonies and Dependencies, and other parts of the Globe.

LONDON JOURNAL.—The best selection of witty and humorous Jokes, forming the most amusing collection of facetiæ.

LONDON JOURNAL.—Household Receipts of the utmost value and importance to every wife and mother.

LONDON JOURNAL.—A Correspondence page, which is a marvel of counsel and information upon every conceivable subject.

LONDON JOURNAL.—Scientific and Statistical Information for architects, engineers, and skilled mechanics of every craft. Simply invaluable.

LONDON JOURNAL.—Monthly Parts contain a copyright Coloured Fashion Plate of four elaborate Figures, designed expressly for the London Journal.

LONDON JOURNAL.—Every month contains a Ladies' Monster Supplement of Engravings of Latest Parisian Fashions and Needlework.

LONDON JOURNAL.—A Full-sized Cut-out Pattern of the most Fashionable Garments in vogue.

LONDON JOURNAL.—To our Foreign Readers.—In consequence of the operation of the General Postal Union between Great Britain and Foreign Powers, the Monthly Part of the London Journal can now be forwarded post free for 13s. per annum, *payable in advance*, to any of the countries included in this Union.

LONDON JOURNAL.—Largest Circulation on the Continent and in the Colonies.

LONDON JOURNAL.—Wherever the English language is spoken, the London Journal is read and admired.

LONDON JOURNAL.—Occupies the proud position of being the leading English Periodical.

LONDON JOURNAL.—Always places before its Readers the Works of the best Authors in the field of Fiction.

LONDON JOURNAL.—No other Periodical extant can exhibit such an array of genius and talent in the literary department.

LONDON JOURNAL.—Is always Illustrated by the pencils of the best Artists, including Sir John Gilbert, R.A., Harrison Weir, Louis Huard, Keeley Halswelle, A.R.S.A., T. Scott, A. Hunt, W. Hunt, G. F. Sargent, W. H. Prior P. W. Justyne, &c.

LONDON JOURNAL.—Does not enter into the vexatious domain of party politics or religious controversy.

LONDON JOURNAL.—Has always been in the forefront in advocating measures tending to the social and moral well-being of the people.

LONDON JOURNAL.—The combination of these multifarious attractions has secured a circulation far beyond that of the numerous rivals which have founded their hopes of success on endeavours to copy its chief features of attraction.

LONDON JOURNAL.—No effort or expense shall be spared to keep it as it has been—the best and cheapest Periodical in the world, with the largest circulation.

LONDON JOURNAL.—Is always in Print.

LONDON JOURNAL.—All Numbers, Parts and Volumes are in Print, and may be had at the Office, or through any Bookseller or News Agent in the United Kingdom, the Colonies, or Abroad.

LONDON JOURNAL.—Almanack and Chronicle.—All recent Volumes are distinguished by containing an Index and Almanack and Chronicle of the principal events of the half year in the domain of Literature, Science, Art, Politics, Births, Marriages, Deaths, Accidents, Crimes, and all matters of public interest—a feature of no other periodical.

LONDON JOURNAL.—Office, 332, Strand, London.

NEW PHOTOGRAPHIC STUDIO.

P. VUCCINO & Co., PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS, 15, Meadow Street, Bombay, are prepared to execute PORTRAITS in Carte de Visite, Cabinet and other Sizes.
OPEN DAILY FROM 9 A.M. TO 5 P.M.
Inspection of the Portraits taken by them in Bombay is respectfully solicited.
GREAT REDUCTION OF RATES.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

ESTABLISHED IN 1851.
MRS. LAKE,
MILLINER AND DRESS-MAKER.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT of MILLINERY of every description on hand.
SUPERIOR KID GLOVES FOR LADIES—2, 3 AND 4 BUTTONED.
SUPERIOR KID GLOVES FOR GENTLEMEN.
Ladies, own Material made up with care and taste.
Estimates forwarded for Dresses of all descriptions.
Wedding and Mourning Orders carefully and expeditiously attended to.
PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.
UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
No. 7, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

PIANOFORTE HIRE & PIANOFORTE TUNING.

REPAIRS OF PIANOS AND OTHER MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.
S. ROSE & Co. are the Sole Appointed Agents for—
The Noted Grand Square "Sympathetic" Piano.
Which they are prepared to LET OUT on Hire on SPECIAL TERMS inclusive of Tuning,
Tunings by a Professed English Tuner.
PIANOFORTES are kept in tune at the lowest contract rates by the half-year or year.
A large Selection of Pianofortes for Hire at POONA and in the Bombay Presidency at moderate rates.
REPAIRS OF PIANOS AND OTHER MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.
THE BOMBAY MUSICAL DEPOT,
S. ROSE AND CO.,
9, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & CO.'S FIRST CLASS WATCHES.

SPECIALLY manufactured for India and warranted to keep correct time in any temperature.

Gentlemen's Gold Hunting Keyless Lever Watches, with Compensation Balance, ¾ Plate and Jewelled in 10 holes, first quality, cannot be too highly recommended ....Rs. 350
Do. Gold Semi-Hunting Do. Do. .... ,, 350
Do. ,, Crystal-Faced Do. Do. .... ,, 330
Do. ,, Hunting. Do. 2nd Quality Do. .... ,, 290
Gold Watches, not Keyless, from ....Rs. 150 to Rs. 250
Ladies' Gold ½ Hunting Keyless Lever Watches in plain, Engine-turned and richly chased Cases ....Rs. 225 to Rs. 250
Do. Gold Crystal-Faced Keyless Lever Watches, with Compensation Balance............ ,, 200
Do. Gold Watches, Cheaper Descriptions, not Keyless, Open-Faced, Hunting and ½ Hunting ....Rs. 50 to Rs. 120

SPECIALTY.
1st Class ¾ Plate Silver Semi-Hunting, Hunting and Crystal-Faced Watches of best manufacture, Chronometer Balance............Rs. 150, 145 and 140
Silver Hunting,½ Hunting and Crystal-Faced Keyless Watches,Screw Balance,from Rs. 100 to Rs. 125
Silver Hunting Keyless Lever Watches .... ,, 65 to ,, 75
Silver Double Crystal Keyless Lever Watches .... ,, 50
Silver Hunting, ½ Hunting, and Open-Faced Watches, not Keyless ....Rs. 40, 45 and 50

IMPORTANT TO SHIKAREES,
TRAVELLERS AND PEOPLE IN THE DISTRICTS.
German Silver Open-Faced Keyless Lever Watches of superior make, strong and durable, and guaranteed to stand hard wear and tear and keep accurate time..........Rs. 30 each.

Gold Keyless Hunting and Open-Faced Keyless Clock Watches, from ....Rs. 800 to Rs. 1,600
Gold Hunting ½ and Minute Repeaters .... ,, 800 to ,, 2,000
Gold Perpetual and Ordinary Calendar Watches .... ,, 400 to ,, 1,300
Gold Chronographs and Chronometers .... 550 t ,, 800

C. MARCKS AND CO.,
WATCH-MAKERS,
JEWELLERS AND OPTICIANS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.
Agents for Messrs. Thomas Russell and Son's Watches.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,
WATCH-MAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
NO. 23, RAMPART ROW,

BEG to call the attention of the Public to their fine Stock of GENTLEMEN'S and LADIES' GOLD WATCHES, of which they would particularly recommend:—

AN OPEN FACE HUNTING OR SEMI-HUNTING PATENT LEVER WATCH ...Rs. 150
This Watch possesses the same movement as our well-known Rs. 50 Watches in silver cases, for which a *gold medal* was awarded at the Broach Exhibition.
Two years' guarantee accompanies it.
A HUNTING WATCH ....Rs. 200
The cases of these Watches are very massive, and particular attention has been given to its finish both to its exterior case and movement.
A KEYLESS SEMI-HUNTING OR HUNTING WATCH..........Rs. 225
This Watch possesses exactly the same advantages as the previous one, with the addition of the keyless mechanism.
And have always in stock a splendid collection of
Ladies' Gold Watch, with keys and keyless..........from Rs. 90 to 180
,, ,, enamelled and richly jewelled Watches, keyless .... ,, 250 to 600
Gold Calendar Watches.......... 200
,, second independent Watches.......... 250
,, repeaters of every description ....from 350 to 800
,, Chronograph or Racing Watches, repeating and eternal calendar ,, 1,200 to 2,000

From amongst their large and varied stock of Silver Watches, they would specially recommend—
A good silver crystal face Watch ....Rs. 25
,, ,, Hunting ,, ... 26
AND THEIR WELL KNOWN Rs. 50 WATCH IN CRYSTAL FACE, HUNTING OR HUNTING CASES.
Special mention can also be made of their BRASS RAILWAY WATCH, black or white dial Rs. 40
This Watch will be found very useful and suitable for all those engaged in a district life, as it is very strongly made and will stand a good deal of hard treatment. Numerous recommendations have been given testifying to its excellency in this respect.

JEWELLERY.
A fine stock of English made Jewellery, in 9, 15, and 18 carat, always on hand.
A large assortment of CLOCKS comprising,
PALLANQUIN CLOCKS and TIME PIECES, square and round.
PENDULUM ,, S. M. gilt frames.
,, ,, marble cases.
OFFICE CLOCKS of varied description.
LAMP CLOCKS.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,
WATCH-MAKERS & JEWELLERS.

HOTELS.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL AND PINTO'S HOTEL, MATHERAN.
MR. J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor of the both Hotels, begs to inform the Public that the above Hotels are now OPEN to VISITORS. There are seven separate Bungalows attached to the Hotels well adapted for Families, or whose comfort every care is taken. The Hotels are well situated occupy a central position, and are therefore very conveniently placed within the reach of several POINTS. They are also nearest to the Station and in a breezy locality under the shade of large trees, which diminish the glare and keep the extensive compound always fresh and cool. Mr. Pinto undertakes to look after Bungalows on the Hill at a charge of Rs. 30 per annum; also some BUNGALOWS TO LET.

THE CHOWK HOTEL,
MATHERAN.
TERMS VERY MODERATE.
JEEVANJEE & Co.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.
PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., FOR SALE at the Godowns of the Undersigned:—

CLARETS.
From H. and C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX—

Chateau de Frands........................	Rs. 14	per doz.	Qts.
Les Canons	,, 18		,,
Chateau Leoville........................	,, 24		,,
Chateau Lafitte	,, 28		,,

HOCKS.
From G. M. PABSTMANN SON, MAYENCE, Purveyor to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.

Laubenheimer	Rs. 16	per doz.	Qts.
Deidesheimer........................	,, 17		,,
Liebfraumilch	,, 22		,,
Steinwein (in glass jugs)	,, 22		,,
Hochheimer	,, 24		,,
Rudesheimer	,, 26		,,
Marcobrunner	,, 30		,,
Queen Victoria Berg	,, 36		,,

CHAMPAGNE.

Theoph Roderer & Co.'s celebrated Carte Blanche	Rs. 44	per doz.	Qts.
Veuve Eugene Clicquot	,, 40		,,
do.	,, 22-8	,,	Pts.

BEER.

Ind Coope and Co.'s Pale Ale........................	Rs. 3-4	per doz.	Pts.
FLOWER & SON'S India Ale	,, 5	,,	Qts.
Do. do.	,, 3	,,	Pts.
INDIA PALE ST. PAULI BREWERY. Bremen	,, 5-8	,,	Qts
Do. do	,, 3-8	,,	Pts.

BRANDY.

FROME and ROGEE'S 3 Stars Cognac, excellent quality	Rs. 30	per doz.	Qts.

Out-station Orders must be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
VOLKART BROTHERS.
Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE.

For Sale at this Office.
A BOOK-BINDERS' SAW-BENCH. THIS Machine is for sawing the backs of Books; and it is arranged for foot or steam power. Price Rs. 175, including seven Circular Saws and various-sized Washers for changing every quarter of an inch.

For Sale, at this Office, under the authority of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce.
THE AMENDED FORM OF BILL OF LADING for Steamers from BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL via the SUEZ CANAL, as sanctioned by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, at their Meeting on the 28th August 1872. Price per 100 Copies, Rs. 4; 50 Copies, Rs. 2-8; 25 Copies, Rs. 1-4; and for single Copy, One Anna.

SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.
HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES
Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Livery for Horses on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month including syce. Horses in Infirmary Re. 1 per day; Commission Rs. 17 from Purchaser and Seller on horse sold.
Every care and attention devoted to shoeing and breaking to harness, both being under our immediate supervision. Horses sent from up-country will meet with a ready market.

HORSES ON COMMISSION SALE.
A stylish and good working pair of Grey Australian Mares both go well in single and double harness and both have been ridden. Rs. 1,400.
A pair of large and powerful dappled Grey Pegu Ponies, 6 years 13 hands, both go well in either single or double harness. Rs. 900.
A well bred and powerful Bay Arab, 5 years, 14-3½ high, is well broken to single and double harness and rides, would make a good Charger Rs. 700.
A very handsome and thorough-bred Waler Mare "Dagmar," 6 years, 14 3½ high well broken to saddle, and has been broken to harness. Rs. 600.
A well bred Casty Grey Arab Horse, 6 years, 14 high, an exceedingly pleasant saddle horse and easy, with good paces. Rs. 300.
A young and powerful Bay Arab, 4 years, 14-2 high, is well broken to single and double harness and goes well under saddle. Rs. 550.
A pair of well bred (Country) Dun Galloways, 6 years, 13-2 high, both go well in harness, and a pair of pretty Deccan Black Ponies, thoroughly broken and fast in harness, the price of 1st pair Rs. 50 and 2nd Rs. 400.
A very well bred Bay Arab, 6 years, 14-1 high, moves well in saddle, would make an excellent Lady's horse Rs. 500.
A very well bred Bay Arab, 14-1½ high, 8 years old, is a first-rate Charge has been constantly ridden on parade. Rs. 600
A Dark Bay Australian Gelding, 8 years, 14-2 high, very powerful, quiet to ride, perfectly broken to harness and trots fast, with a light English-built dog cart and harness in good order, price of turnout. Rs 700.
A Bay Arab Horse, high caste, 5 years 14-2 high, a pleasant hack goes light in hand, and free in action. Rs. 700.
A Bright Bay Arab, 5 years, 14-1 high, very fast in harness with a buggy in good order and a set of brown leather brass mounted harness, turnout, Rs. 700.
ROBERT SCOTT & Co.
Girgaum Veterinary Stables, Bombay, 7th May 1877.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON,
ESTABLISHED 1710.
INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-houses and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.
CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality
PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return Insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for shorter periods.
FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

MARINE, FIRE, AND LIFE INSURANCE.
MARINE.
THE MARINE INSURANCE Co. ESTABLISHED 1836.
CAPITAL £1,000,000; RESERVE £370,000.
THE CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
CAPITAL $ 1,500,000; RESERVE $ 51,000,000.
FIRE.
THE GUARDIAN INSURANCE Co. ESTABLISHED 1821.
CAPITAL £2,000,000.
Policies issued on Buildings (Mills, &c.,) and their contents in Bombay and the Mofussil.
LIFE.
THE IMPERIAL LIFE INSURANCE Co. ESTABLISHED 1820.
CAPITAL £750,000.
Risks in the above companies taken at moderate rates.
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents

LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1720.
HEAD OFFICE: No. 7, ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON.

DECLARATION OF BONUS.
THE valuation of the "With Profit" Series of 1846, for the five years ending 31st December 1875, has just been completed, and the result is to give to the assured a cash Bonus of more than 29 per cent. of the premiums paid by them during the last five years, or a corresponding Reversionary Bonus varying in amount according to the age of the life assured. Large as have been the former Bonuses, this is a more favourable result than on any previous occasion.
The following are examples of the Bonus for the Quinquennial period ending 31st December 1875, declared on Policies on which five annual Premiums had been paid:—

Age entry	Sum Assured.	Cash Bonus.	Addition to Sum Assured.
20	£ 1,000	£ 29 3 0	£ 77 17 0
30	,, 1,000	,, 36 16 0	,, 84 1 0
40	,, 1,000	,, 47 5 0	,, 90 9 0
50	,, 1,000	,, 65 15 0	,, 105 14 0

EXPENSES OF MANAGEMENT.
The expenses of management are paid by the Corporation and not charged to the Life Assurance Funds.
The value of this arrangement will be appreciated when it is observed how seriously the increase of these expenses of late years has effected the Bonuses declared by some offices, which cannot be the case in this Corporation.
The Total Life Funds on 31st December 1875 amounted to £16,84,282.
Prospectuses and Forms of application can be obtained on application to the Undersigned.
EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.
Bombay, 12th June 1876.

NOTICES.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.
VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order at moderate prices.
Specimens may be seen at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

For Sale at this Office.
THE NEW INDIAN CUSTOMS' ACT AND TARIFF,
In neat Pamphlet form, 8vo demy, 25 pp.
PRICE—FOUR ANNAS.

CAUTION.
J. & F. MARTELL'S BRANDY.
It having come to our knowledge that spurious imitations are imported, Consumers should be careful to see that they obtain the genuine article with our Brand, which is to be had of all respectable Dealers. Agents: MATHEW CLARK & SONS, 72, Great Tower Street, London.
MARTELL & Co.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA—
The best remedy for
ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE GOUT AND INDIGESTION,
and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, Ladies Children, and Infants, and for *regular* use in Warm Climates.
DINNEFORD & Co.,
CHEMISTS, LONDON,
And of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.
N.B.—Ask for DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.
Agents—TREACHER & Co., Bombay.

ELLWOODS'
HATS AND HELMETS.
J. ELLWOOD & SONS,
Velvet, Beaver, and Felt Hat Manufacturers.
Sole Inventors, Patentees, and Manufacturers of the AIR CHAMBER HATS & HELMETS.
Universally acknowledged as so great a boon by all Residents in
HOT CLIMATES.
34, Great Charlotte Street, London, S. E.

Edition of 1875.—Just issued, large 8vo, pp. 724, cloth, 8s., post free; or bound in half morocco, 10s. 6d.
THE
HOMŒOPATHIC DOMESTIC PHYSICIAN,
By Drs. PULTE and EPPS.
Revised, with important additions, and many new remedies, by
WASHINGTON EPPS, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S.,
Physician to the London Homœopathic Hospital.
TABLE OF CONTENTS:—
General Diseases—Casual Diseases—Cutaneous Diseases—Fevers—Affections of the Mind—the Head—the Eyes—the Ears—the Nose—the Face, Lips, and Jaws—the Teeth, Gums, and Mouth—the Windpipe and Chest—the Stomach and Bowels—the Urinary and Genital Organs—Diseases of Women—Treatment of Children—Anatomy and Physiology—Hygiene and Hydropathy—Materia Medica—Domestic Surgery—Medical and Surgical Appliances—Dislocations and Luxations—Fractures—Glossary—Index.
A complete Chest of Medicine (stoppered bottles), £4 4s. or £6 6s.—the larger chest has a strongly bound copy of the Physician enclosed.
JAMES EPPS & Co., Homœopathic Chemists
48, THREADNEEDLE STREET, and 17, PICCADILLY LONDON.

HOCKIN'S
IMPROVED PATENT SEIDLITZ POWDER
For immediately producing Seidlitz Water without the slightest trouble.
It differs from the Seidlitz Powders usually sold, in having all the ingredients in one bottle, is quite *tasteless*, and may be taken by *persons of all ages* as a *cooling beverage, mild aperient*, or *brisk purgative*, according to dose. In all cases of *Sickness, Headache*, &c., it is found to be invaluable, as also for *Bilious attacks*; and by its general purifying and cooling effect upon the Blood, may be considered as a great preventive of the majority of the ailments of life. For these reasons it is an indispensable necessary to every family, traveller, or emigrant.
Manufactured only by
HOCKIN, WILSON & Co.,
38, Duke Street, Manchester Square, London.
AGENTS FOR BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
MESSRS. TREACHER & Co., LIMITED.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL & BURT'S
BOOTS,
POST FREE FROM LONDON TO INDIA.
GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS.

Calf Elastic Walking Boots; Patent Elastic Dress Boots; Parade Elastic Boots, Patent or Calf; Balmoral Boots; Button Boots	Superior in style and excellent in quality. 25s.	Finest quality we can produce. 35s.

CATALOGUES POST FREE ON APPLICATION.

LADIES' WALKING BOOTS.
ELASTIC OR TO BUTTON.
Excellent quality much approved.......................... 18s. 6d.
Very superior .... 21s. 0d.
Finest possible quality.......................... 25s. 0d.
Satinette, or Mock Kid Elastic House Boots 5s. 6d. and 7s. 6d.
Do. do. with French heels 7s. 0d. and 9s. 0d.
Grey Linen Slippers.......................... 3s. 6d.

Every order *accompanied by remittance for the price net* will be sent POST-PAID, and if possible despatched by the first Mail after its receipt.
A worn boot or shoe is the best possible guide for the size, and the next best is a paper pattern of the sole of a boot that fits. Pattern boots should be marked with name of sender, and sent separately from letter and remittance.
CHEQUES TO BE CROSSED BANK OF ENGLAND.
Remittances may be made in Government of India Notes which will be taken at the highest current rate of Exchange.
THOMAS D. MARSHALL AND BURT,
192, OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.
THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.
The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native Languages.
The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.
Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.
There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.
And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.
Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.
Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

INSURANCE.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund
THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL...Rs.	10,000,000
THE TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co. (and re-insurances), CAPITAL .... ,,	9,000,000
THE BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL................... ,,	8,000,000
THE SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL................... ,,	2,000,000
BERLIN-COLOGNE FIRE INSURANCE Joint Stock Company in Berlin.......... ,,	4,271,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

THE SWISS LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL..................Rs.	2,000,000
THE REINISH WESTPHALIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL. ,,	3,000,000
THE SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL .... ,,	2,000,000
THE BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL .... ,,	3,000,000
THE NEUCHATELOISE MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.................. ,,	2,000,000

For FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.
VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

THE POSITIVE
GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NEW INDIAN BUSINESS OF THE "POSITIVE"
FOR THE YEAR ENDED
31st DECEMBER 1876.

Proposals Received.. 286 to assure Rs. 16 41,500 0 0
Policies Issued...... 242 assuring ,, 11,67,500 0 0
New Current Annual Premium Income.. .. .. ,, 47,594 10 9
Proposals Declined.. 44........ ,, 4,74,000 0 0

During the four years the Branches of the Company have been established in India, there have been received 1613 Proposals to assure Rs. 1,09,33,800, of which 1316 good risks have been accepted and completed for Rs. 78,70,200, the percentage of risks declined to proposals received being 14·80. The receipt in four years, in India alone, of proposals for upwards of a CRORE OF RUPEES, is the best proof of the favor with which the Company's system of Life Assurance has been regarded.

PROGRESS of the INDIAN LIFE FUNDS (of Government Paper) in the hands of the Official Trustees to meet claims.

Held by Official Trustees on

31st December	1873 ...	Rs.	78 968	9	6
Do.	Do.	1874 ...	2,00,752	6	4
Do.	Do.	1875 ...	3,38 350	5	3
Do.	Do.	1876 ...*	4,67,531	8	2

* Accumulated Indian Life Fund in Government Paper on 31st December 1876, after meeting all claims.

The Guarantee Fund in London of £50,000 Consols is also available for claims in this country.

Proposal Papers, Tables of Rates, and all information, can be obtained on application to
ALFRED L. GILLAM,
Agent.
4, Hornby Row, Bombay.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
FUNDS NOW AMOUNT TO 2,957,174, WHICH IS INVESTED IN THE BEST SECURITIES AND ESTIMATED TO PRODUCE 3,148,253.
A Reversionary Bonus of 7½ per cent. for the Quinquennial period ending 31st Oct. 1874 has just been declared.
FIRE BRANCH.
Fire Premiums for 1852..........................£ 76,925
Do. 1862..........................£300,690
Do. 1872..........................£816,883
POLICIES covering risks on Merchandize and Buildings in BOMBAY and MOFUSSIL continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, insured on very favourable terms; Coals on the bunders also covered.
LIFE BRANCH.
Total Accumulated Funds....£1,853,011.
The Undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR CIVILIANS TO ASSURE Rs. 1,000.

AGE NEXT BIRTHDAY.	For the whole term of Life. With Profits.	For the whole term of Life. Without Profits.	For a limited number of Years. One year.	For a limited number of Years. Seven years.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
20	38 7	30 6	21 1	22 0
25	41 6	32 13	23 2	24 10
30	44 10	35 15	26 1	27 5
35	48 6	39 8	28 10	29 10

The reduction of premiums to European rates begins from the date at which the assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said for Europe.
CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Bombay, Dec. 1876.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
LONDON AND LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
The Directors have the pleasure to announce that after due consideration, they have resolved to reduce considerably the Rates of Premium for India, both Civil and Military. The Directors, therefore, now invite special attention to the New Rates of the LONDON AND LANCASHIRE.
NOTE.
NEW TABLE OF RATES *for the Assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the whole Term of Life.*

With Profits. Age.	With Profits. Yearly.	Without Profits. Age.	Without Profits. Yearly.
	Rs. as. p.		Rs. as.
20	27 10 8	20	24 15 8
25	29 0 4	25	26 3 4
30	31 0 8	30	28 1 0
35	34 5 8	35	31 1 0
40	39 3 4	40	35 7 4
45	45 4 4	45	40 15 4
50	52 11 4	50	47 11 4
55	63 11 4	55	57 10 8

*** The next distribution of profits will be made at the close of 1877.
Premiums can be payable Half-yearly or Quarterly at the option of the Assured. Rates for ages not stated in the above can be obtained on application to the Undersigned by stating age next birthday.
The reduction of premiums to European rates begins from the date at which the Assured arrives at Suez.
Proposal Forms, and all further information, can be obtained on application to
PELLY & Co.,
Agents for Bombay.
30, Meadow Street.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND ASSURANCE INSTITUTION.
CAPITAL—ONE MILLION STERLING.
List of Proprietors periodically enrolled in the High Court of Chancery.
TRUSTEES.
THE VERY REV. THE DEAN OF ARMAGH,
JONATHAN HOPKINSON, Esq.
WILLIAM GORDON THOMSON, Esq.
THE REV. RICHARD WOOD, B.D.
DIRECTORS.
The Rev. Edward Carr, LL.D. — Jonathan Hopkinson, Esq.
Lord Henry V. Cholmondeley — Richard Nugent, Esq.
William Emmens, Esq. — W. F. Skene, Esq., LL.D.
John R. Engledue, Esq. — Herbert Taylor, Esq.
Charles Harrison, Esq. — William Gordon Thomson, Esq.
Col. H. T. Leslie Higginson. — The Rev. Richard Wood, B.D.
AUDITORS.
M. R. Scott, Esq. The Vicomte de Valmer.
SECRETARY.
Andrew Francis, Esq.
The Security of Policy-holders is made complete by the large subscribed Capital of the Company, guaranteed by a numerous and influential body of Proprietors, a list of whom is periodically registered in the Court of Chancery, pursuant to the provisions of the Special Act of Parliament (4 and 5 Vict., Cap. XCII.) empowering this Institution.
The highest attainable economy has been afforded to Policy-holders by means of an entirely new set of Tables computed for the especial use of the Indian Branches of this Institution.
No labour or expense has been spared in the construction of these Tables; and the Directors have much gratification in directing attention to them, being confident that they will meet the views, and satisfy the expectations, of the Assuring Classes in India.
RETIRING PROVISIONS.
Policies are issued by which these may be secured, and at the same time a surviving family be protected in the event of premature death.
ASSURANCE BY PERMINATING RATES OF PREMIUM.
Under this system Assurances can be effected for the whole term of life, the annual premia for which cease after a given number of years.
FREE POLICIES.
Assurances by this system can never altogether be forfeited by non-payment of Premia.
No extra charge for sea passage.
Reduction to European rates without medical examination.
Premium may be paid annually, half-yearly, quarterly, or monthly as desired.
Parsees and Armenian lives insured.
For detailed Prospectus, &c., apply to
REMINGTON & Co., Agents.
Bombay.

Printed and Published by the Proprietor, JAMES MACKENZIE MACLEAN, at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.
AGENTS LONDON: Mr. GEORGE STREET, 30, Cornhill, E. C. —PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNANI and Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co.—MADRAS Messrs. PHAROAH and Co.